The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3357.
NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.
PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

A Highly Important Advantage Gained.

The Advance of Our Picket Lines on the Left.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF THE ENEMY.

More Splendid Fighting by Gen. Hooker's Division.

The Rebels Driven Out of their Camps in Front.

OUR LOSS COMPARATIVELY TRIFLING.

The Enemy's Batteries Silenced on the Right.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

REDOUBT No. 3, Wednesday, June 25—1:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We have advanced our pickets on the left considerably, to-day, under sharp resistance. Our men have behaved very handsomely. Some firing still continues. (Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

REDOUBT No. 3, Wednesday, June 25—3:15 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy are making desperate resistance to the advance of our picket lines. Kearney, and one-half of Hooker's are where I want them. I have this moment reinforced Hooker's right with a brigade and a couple of guns, and hope in a few minutes to finish the work intended for to-day. Our men are behaving splendidly. The enemy are fighting well also. This is not a battle, merely an affair of Heintzelman's Corps, supported by Keyes, and thus far all goes well, and we hold every foot we have gained. If we succeed in what we have undertaken, *it will be a very important advantage gained.* Loss not large thus far. The fighting up to this time has been done by Gen. Hooker's Division, which has behaved as usual, that is, *most handsomely. On our right, Porter has silenced the enemy's batteries in his front.*

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-Gen. Commanding.

REDOUBT No. 3, Wednesday, June 25—5 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The affair is over, and *we have gained our point fully*, and with but little loss, notwithstanding the strong opposition. Our men have done all that could be desired. The affair was partially decided by two guns that Capt. Dusenbury brought gallantly into action under very difficult circumstances. The enemy was driven from his camps in front of this, and all is now quiet.

(Signed,)
G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

McClellan's Headquarters, Tuesday, June 24.

From the movements of the enemy last night, and from information received from a contraband, a general engagement was looked for this morning. The troops were all under arms at daylight, and everything in readiness, but after a slight demonstration by the rebels, and finding themselves promptly met at every point, they retired to their old position.

A terrible storm visited this section last night, lasting about three hours. The wind blew a hurricane, leveling tents and trees in all directions.

The Richmond papers complain of the large price paid for substitutes in the rebel army, many of whom immediately desert. They mention instances where as high as $17 and $20 have been paid.

The action of Col. Rufus Ingalls at White House, in causing the arrest of some fifty of the most prominent citizens remaining in the rear of our army, is having a most salutary influence on those who are suffered to remain. Ten arrests were made yesterday in the neighborhood of New-Kent Court-house and Charles City, and the arrested parties sent to Fortress Monroe.

A ride at sunrise, this morning, along the entire front of the Union lines found everything remarkably ready for any emergency that might arise.

There has been less skirmishing within the past 24 hours, than at any time since the battle of Fair Oaks.

The condition of the swamp for an encampment has rapidly improved within the last few days.

The movements of the enemy to-day have been mysterious. Their pickets at some points have been drawn in for half a mile, while at others they remain as usual.

The ground vacated by the enemy is now held by our troops.

The Richmond papers of to-day contain nothing of special interest, except an announcement of the arrival of Gen. Price.

No mention is made of the whereabouts of Beauregard's army.

OUR EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Continued Inactivity—Abortive Demonstrations of the Rebels—Attempts to Draw Gen. McClellan to an Attack—Preparations for the Care of the Wounded—The White House, &c.

INTERESTING REBEL INTELLIGENCE.

HEADQUARTERS BEFORE RICHMOND,
Monday, June 23, 1862.

No movement yet—nor any signs of movement. This unbroken quiet is becoming oppressive. Almost every day something occurs which renders it almost certain that there will be a general action to-morrow. To-morrow comes, and scarcely a gun disturbs the peaceful air. Beyond all question, the army is becoming impatient; but this impatience leads to nothing—not even to grumbling. Everybody is desperately tired of this inactivity, yet everybody is perfectly confident that it is all right.

Saturday night was greatly disturbed. The enemy kept our advance on the alert all night, and two or three of our most experienced generals got but little sleep. At about 6 o'clock the rebels made a bold but injudicious dash at a redoubt on the left of the Williamsburgh road—three regiments pushing up in fine style towards it, and firing upon our picket guards with great impetuosity. They were received with grape and canister from two field-pieces, and by very sharp musketry from a long rifle-pit, whose existence they had not suspected, and speedily turned about, retreating with a good deal of loss. They kept up alarms all night, and at 3 o'clock in the morning sent a brigade against another redoubt still further on our left. This also had no result.

Most of us imagined this to be preliminary to an attack in force in the morning. But not a gun was fired all day yesterday. It was hot, silent, and as quiet as a Sabbath in the country should be.

This morning it was reported that the rebel pickets had been withdrawn in front of our left,—and forthwith we had rumors of evacuation. After a while it was discovered that they were very nearly in their old place.

Every day's inquiry shows that the rebels are fortifying themselves very strongly at every point toward Richmond. Prof. Lowe had two splendid ascensions in his balloon near the railroad yesterday, and reports the rebels at work in great force on their defences. They are unquestionably prepared to dispute every inch of ground.

Gen. McClellan is bringing up from Yorktown sundry siege guns, some of which have already arrived. When, where, or how he intends to use them, the rebels will probably find out in due time if they wait patiently. They show no disposition to assume the offensive again in force, but are evidently preparing to resist attack. Their occasional demonstrations, like those of Saturday night, *seem intended to draw us into an attack.* But they have no General who is capable of *making* McClellan fight until he gets ready, nor of making him fight upon a plan of their selection. Indeed, I doubt very much if Secretary Stanton himself could do it.

Meantime, all our accounts from Richmond represent the army as lacking supplies,—and the public feeling as marked by the utmost impatience. Two or three deserters, who have come in to-day, state that the only rations now distributed are flour and bacon. The Richmond papers (of which I enclose some late copies) complain bitterly that provisions do not come in freely from the country. It is charged on the one hand to the rigorous police measures adopted by the military, and on the other to an unwillingness to take Confederate money. The condition of affairs in Richmond will probably *force the army to attack us*,—and just as surely as they do so in full force, just so surely *will we go into Richmond in pursuit of them.* The sudden and terrible rain of the 31st deprived us of one such opportunity. If another offers it will be improved.

The deserters who have come in to-day, confirm the report that Gen. Johnston's wound is very severe—two of his ribs being broken—and that Lee is in command. Wise is in disgrace, and has retired to a country residence. Floyd was also relieved of his command, but has been reinstated by the State authorities, and authorized to raise a legion of 10,000 Virginians.

It was agreed between Col. Key and Gen. Howell Cobb, in their recent conference, that *Surgeons* taken on the field should not be regarded as prisoners of war, but as non-combatants. This arrangement has been sent to Washington for approval. There can be litle doubt that it will receive it. Gen' Cobb asserted in the most positive manner that our wounded in hospital receive precisely the same treatment as their own. Lieut. Perkins, of Gen. Butterfield's Staff, who was taken prisoner while in hospital near Hanover Court-house, confirms this statement, but says that both sides suffer greatly from lack sufficient attendance. An article in to-day's Richmond *Dispatch* makes bitter complaint of the same want.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WOUNDED.

Dr. Vallom, one of the eight newly appointed Medical Inspectors, arrived yesterday on a visit to this Department. He came in company with Dr. Agnew, of New-York, of the Sanitary Commission, to make arrangements for improving the health of the army, and especially for preparing to take care of the wounded after the expected battle. After the battle of Fair Oaks very great suffering was experienced from the entire lack of preparation. There were no dépôts for the temporary care of the wounded, either at Savage's Station or at the White House, and the consequence was that thousands were compelled to lie in the open air, upon the ground, and exposed to the terrible rain of Monday night, before they could be removed to the vessels in waiting.

It is hoped that this may be prevented in future. Temporary hospitals will be put up at Fair Oaks Station, at Savage's, and elsewhere near the front, and accommodations in tents have already been prepared for 2,500 or 3,000 at the White House. This will, if possible, be still further enlarged. Dr. Vallom intends to forward immediately to the camps on or near the late battle-ground, a full supply of disinfectants, which are very greatly needed. The Medical Department of the army seems to be acting with vigor and zeal, and receives invaluable aid from the Sanitary Commission. Indeed, without the coöperation of the latter, the Department could not possibly have performed thoroughly and satisfactorily all the exacting duties which the sudden emergency has created. The combined and harmonious efforts of both are imperatively demanded.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONTROVERSY.

I see it stated in the Northern papers that the Secretary of War has *ordered* the "White House" to be taken for a hospital. I think this is not quite accurate. Mr. Stanton would scarcely issue an "order" of such a character, except through the proper channel—the General commanding in the Department. Unless I have been misinformed, the facts of the case are substantially as follows:

Some ten or fifteen days since, Mr. Stanton wrote to Gen. McClellan, reciting various complaints that had been made in regard to the guarding of the White House, and the failure to occupy is as a hospital. To this the General replied, refuting the mis-statements made to the Secretary, and saying that, if desired by the proper medical authorities, the house would be turned over for hospital purposes.

More recently a member of Congress has reported to the authorities at Washington that the House and buildings will accommodate from 400 to 500 patients,—that the water on the grounds is not permitted to be used, &c. Upon this the Surgeon-General, Dr. Hammond, wrote to the Secretary of War, asking that the White House be turned over to his department for use as a hospital. Mr. Stanton referred this letter to Gen. McClellan, with a strong recommendation that its request be granted. In this recommendation President Lincoln cordially concurred.

Gen. McClellan at once directed Dr. Tripler, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, to visit the White House, and, after personal examination, to report upon its fitness for a hospital. Dr. Tripler did so. After a thorough inspection of the whole locality, he reported that the White House has *five* small rooms, capable of holding only 24 patients; that there is a cellar under the house, from which noxious exhalations rise that would render the house a very unsuitable place for the sick; that the present locality of the hospital tents is much more healthy than the inclosed grounds of the White House would be; that the sick are much more comfortable in the tents than they could be in the house; and that the water in every spring upon the place, including that near the house, has always been, by the special written order of Col. Ingalls, the officer in command, dated May 26, at the disposal of all and every sick man in the vicinity of White House. The entire estate of the rebel Gen. Lee has been appropriated to Government use, and no protection has been given to any part of this property except the small spot containing the house which, as it is upon the ground once owned and occupied by Washington, the Commanding General has seen fit to save from destruction.

I understand that Dr. Vollom, Medical Inspector, has also made a personal inspection of this place, and that in his report to the Surgeon-General he recommends that it be not used for hospital purposes.

These are the facts in this case, *thus far.* I do not think that either the Secretary of War or the Surgeon-General will insist upon the appropriation of this place to hospital purposes, after learning all the facts of the case from the proper authorities. I see, however, that he has appointed another Medical Director of the army of the Potomac. Whether this will change his action in this case or not remains to be seen. So much more fuss has been made about this matter than its importance warrants, that some other motive than the public good is evidently at the bottom of it.

CONGRESSIONAL VISITORS.

The visits of Members of Congress and other civilians to the front have become greatly embarrassing to the General and those who are working with him. They necessarily distract his attention from his duties, and have seldom or never any other motive than mere curiosity. Sunday usually brings a crowd of these visitors to the advance. It was felt that this must be stopped, and an order was accordingly issued on Saturday of last week forbidding *all civilians*, except those who had passes from Headquarters, from going to the front. Previous to its reception a party of twenty-four had received permission from Gen. Dix to go to the White House and headquarters, and they had started in the mailboat,—but Gen. Dix, on receiving the order, sent a tug in pursuit, overtook the boat and informed them of the prohibition. On reaching White House they exhibited passes issued to them by Gen. McClellan authorizing them to visit headquarters "during the present session of Congress," and procured from Capt. Sawtelle on the strength of these passes, permits over the road. Capt. Sawtelle, however, on receiving the new order, explained to them the delicacy of their position, and they abandoned the visit.

If a regularly appointed committee of Congress would visit headquarters, with a view to obtaining information of importance to the public, such a visit might do good, and they would unquestionably meet with a hearty welcome from the Commanding General. But this is not the character of these visits. A member rushes to headquarters, talks half an hour with Gen. McClellan, rushes back, and forthwith speaks with authority about the condition of things in the army of the Potomac. All this is very unjust, and seriously and mischievously misleads the public mind. No one who has not spent some time here, can understand how thoroughly Gen. McClellan's time and attention are occupied with his public duties. He examines personally every part of his works and every foot of the rebel ground accessible to his observation. Every earthwork thrown up, every gun mounted, every position taken, every regiment moved, and almost every gun fired, are guided by his personal direction. Every hour not spent in the saddle is thus absorbed in receiving reports and giving directions to his subordinate Generals, and any needless trespass upon his time and attention, which are absorbed in these duties, is an injury to the service and the country.

In one of my first letters from this camp, I fell into an error concerning the time at which Gens. Heintzelman and Sumner reached the field on the day of the battle of Seven Pines. The Third Army Corps, under the former, had crossed the Chickahominy on the 25th of May, and was posted a couple of miles or more in advance of that river on the day of the battle. Gen. Heinzleman, on receiving word from Gen. Keyes, who commanded in advance, that he was severely pressed by the enemy, at once sent forward reinforcements and reached the ground himself at 3 o'clock. Gen. Sumner, by incredible exertions, which command by their vigor and energy universal admiration, crossed the river higher up the same afternoon, and struck the rebels in flank before 6 o'clock. While there is some difference of opinion as to the degree of resistance offered by Gen. Casey's Division to the enemy when first attacked, there is none in any quarter as to the courage, ability and soldierly energy displayed by both the Generals first named.

Southern papers received here speak of Gen. Burnside as moving with his force upon *Weldon.* If this is so, it may accomplish either of two things—cut off the rebel *supplies*, or cut off the rebel *retreat.* Possibly both. *Nous verrons.*

We had a fine shower this afternoon, laying the dust, which had become oppressive, and relieving the excessive heat of the atmosphere.

I inclose you late Richmond papers. The *Dispatch* of this morning contains an address by Gen. Longstreet to his soldiers, in which he shows the desperation of his cause by the falsehoods by which he seeks to sustain it. The same paper has a paragraph complaining of *cruelty* on the part of the Union authorities at Norfolk. Nothing can be more absurd, for Gen. Viele's administration is notoriously characterized by the greatest leniency. H. J. R.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE REBEL GENERAL LONGSTREET.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 23.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND, June 17, 1862.

SOLDIERS: You have marched out to fight the battles of your country, and by those battles must you be rescued from the shame of Slavery. Your foes have declared their purpose of bringing you to beggary; and avarice, their National characteristic, incites them to redoubled efforts for the conquest of the South, in order that they may seize their sunny fields and happy homes. Already has the hatred of one of their great leaders attempted to make the negro your equal by declaring his freedom. They care not for the blood of babes nor carnage of innocent women which servile insurrection thus stirred up may bring upon their heads. Worse than this, the North has sent forth another infamous chief, encouraging the lust of his hirelings to the dishonor and violation of those Southern women who have so untiringly labored to clothe our soldiers in the field and nurse our sick and wounded. If ever men were called upon to defend the beloved daughters of their country, that now is our duty. Let such thoughts nerve you up to the most dreadful shock of battle, for were it certain death, death would be better that the fate that defeat would entail upon us all. But remember though the fiery noise of the battle is indeed most terrifying, and seems to threaten universal ruin, it is not so destructive as it seems, and few soldiers after all are slain. This the Commanding General desires particularly to impress upon the fresh and unexperienced troops who now constitute a part of this command. Let officers and men, even under the most formidable fire, preserve a quiet demeanor and self-possessed temper. Keep cool, obey orders and aim low. Remember while you are doing this, and driving the enemy before you, your comrades may be relied on to support you on either side, and are in turn relying upon you. Stand well to your duty, and when these clouds break away, as they surely will, the bright sunlight of peace falling upon our free, virtuous and happy land, will be a sufficient reward for the sacrifices which we are now called upon to make.

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Major-General Commanding.

A CARD FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 23.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, June 21.

The Mobile *Evening News*, of the 19th, contains a card from Gen. Beauregard, denying Halleck's dispatch about Pope's capturing 10,000 prisoners, &c. He says:

"Gen. Pope was careful in his advance after my army had retired from each successive position. The retreat was conducted with great order and precision, and must be looked upon by the country as equivalent to a brilliant victory. The actual number of prisoners taken was about equal on both sides, and but few of the enemy were captured. There were only seven engines taken, and they were damaged. *I attest that all we lost at Corinth would not amount to one day's expense of Halleck's army.*

REBEL DESERTERS.

From the Dispatch, June 23.

Twenty-three deserters from our army were brought into town yesterday. Some of the men will probably be shot as a warning to others.

REBEL SLANDERS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of 23 complains of cruelty at Norfolk—says a Dutch Reformed Minister who preaches there walks arm in arm with two negroes, Emanuel Roper and Albert Adkins—dining with them alternately. It says several citizens have been forced to take the oath of allegiance, among whom are named Mr. Miles Riddick, W. E. Jordan, Geo. W. Singleton, Jethra Dardan, and Mr. Bland. Mr. Riddick had a sick child, and was refused permission to send for a physician, and the child died.

Thunder-Storm in Virginia—More Heavy Rains.

THE WHITE HOUSE, Tuesday Morning, June 24.

We had a very heavy rain last night, accompanied by thunder and lightning,—the heaviest and most incessant I have heard for a long time. The storm lasted about two hours and the rain literally fell in torrents. It will probably have some effect upon the roads near Richmond, though I do not think it will affect them enough to seriously interrupt the operations of the army.

Gen. Van Vliet, Quartermaster-General, is here looking after rolling stock for the railroad. It is almost incredible with how small a stock of machinery the enormous operations of this road are carried on. He has but six engines in all, and of these but *one* is a first-rate machine. The others are old and seem to have survived their usefulness in other service.

If the bridge across the Pamunkey were finished a large portion of the transportation of the army might be done by railroad from West Point. Such a division of the service would be of very great advantage.

Why will not some enterprising person bring down a river or Sound steamer, fit her up neatly as a hotel and afford lodging and meals to the hundreds of persons who are constantly passing through this place? He would be certain to make a very large profit. Every night, every foot of room in cabins, and on the decks of every steamer, tug, barge and everything else is literally *packed.*

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Deserters from the Rebel Army—Important Information Obtained from Them—Strength of the Rebel Fortifications around Richmond—Rebel Losses at Fair Oaks—Secesh Citizens in Custody, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday P. M., June 24.

The *Nelly Baker*, mail-boat from White House, brought down from Headquarters this evening half a dozen deserters from the rebel army, and as many Secessionists arrested near our lines on suspicion of having given information which led to Gen. Stuart's recent cavalry raid around our army.

The deserters are all Northern men impressed into the rebel service while living in the South. Their names are: C. A. Murdock, a native of New-Hampshire, who has been serving in a Georgia regiment; Young, Kendall, McFarlane, Wogali, a German, who formerly lived in New-York, and Woodman, a corporal in Dabney's rebel battery of artillery. They were all on picket duty when they made their escape to our lines and had been seeking an opportunity to do so for some days. They state that nearly all the Northern men who are in the rebel ranks are tired of the service and would gladly get out of it. Murdock is a very intelligent young man, and gave our authorities at headquarters some very important information concerning the strength and position of the rebel fortifications. The strongest of them are not far from the city,—are quite numerous, well built and mounted with heavy guns. The more advanced works are less formidable, though they command all the important approaches and will make very strong resistance to the advance of our troops.

After the battle of the Seven Pines, Murdock says that the streets of Richmond were crowded with the wounded, and that there was a feeling of great disappointment that the loss had been so heavy. He stated that the guns taken by the rebels in the advanced redoubt held by Casey were all spiked, greatly to their surprise—as they did not suppose our troops had had time to spike them. It is not generally known that Capt. G. S. Bailey, who was killed in this redoubt, lost his life by staying to spike these guns. His companions had fled, but he was determined that his guns should not be used by the rebels.

Woodman served the battery which fired so steadily upon Gaines' Hill all last Friday. He says they were fired without any special object, except to stir up our camps in that vicinity. The rebels were not very well satisfied with their gunnery. They fired once at the balloon, but without effect.

These men state that the supplies of the army are scanty, consisting of half a pound of bacon and a pound and an eighth of flour, with a little salt, daily. This is all they have had for some time. The officers are imperious and harsh to the men, and the discipline of the camps is becoming more and more rigid. They all said the force at Richmond was very large, and that our troops would not reach the city without a severe fight. The troops had great confidence in Johnston, but it had been considerably impaired by his constant retreats. They said his wound had so far healed that he had resumed the command.

These deserters have been released by the military authorities, and go North by this evening's boat.

With them were five or six citizens arrested on suspicion of having given information to the rebels. Dr. Crump is one of them. His name has been conspicuous for some time as a "suspect." Another is a Methodist Minister named Littleton, who is a very bitter and determined Secessionist, and says he will go to —— before he will take the oath of allegiance. The others are named Bowles, Timberlake and Warriner. They all declare their innocence and think their arrest a great hardship. They have been sent to the Rip Raps—which is, it strikes me, a little severe.

Woodman, one of the deserters, states that one day while our batteries were firing upon them, a shell struck very near Mr. Randolph, the Secretary of War, covering him and his horse with dirt. He rode off post-haste to the city, saying the place was decidedly too hot for him.

They say that we at the North can have no idea of the suffering among the poorer classes of the South caused by this war. It deprives them of every means of subsistence, and reduces them to the lowest stage of destitution. They have no feeling in the war and fight only under compulsion.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Capture of Rebel Prisoners and Bacon.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 23.

A detachment of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry made a descen[illegible] a band of rebel cavalry guarding a train, near Coldwater Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee River, and captured 25 prisoners and about 20,000 pounds of bacon which was on the train. They destroyed the bridges on the road, rendering it impassable.

The navigation of White River is now open to Gen. Curtis' army.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Coatzacoalcos with Advices to the 18th.

THE SUGAR TRADE REVIVING.

An Interesting Review of the Condition of Affairs.

Particulars of the Attack on Baton Rouge.

Gen. Butler Again in Correspondence with the Foreign Consuls.

An Order Permitting the Return of Rebel Officers and Soldiers.

The steamship *Coatzacoalcos* arrived from New-Orleans about 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her dates are to the 18th inst. The newspapers by her contain a variety of interesting news, which, together with our correspondence, will be found below.

The steamship *Mississippi* sailed on the 18th inst. for Boston, with a large number of passengers, and 272 hogsheads of sugar, etc.

The weather was delightful, with refreshing showers.

Seven hundred hogsheads of sugar sold on the 16th and 17th inst. at 5½c. for fully fair.

Business in other articles was light.

An order from Gen. Shepley, Military Commandant of New-Orleans, permits the return of Confederate officers and soldiers to the city, upon condition that they immediately report to the Commandant, and take oath no further to bear arms against the United States, nor in any wise furnish information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the National Government, until they are exchanged or released from their parole. And all officers or soldiers who have served in the Confederate army are required to register their names and residences at the office of the Commandant in the Custom-house, and all not released on parole hitherto will also be required to subscribe to the above-mentioned oath.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA—EXTENT OF HIS JURISDICTION—WHAT GEN. BUTLER HAS ACCOMPLISHED—A CHANGE AT PRESENT UNDESIRABLE—A MORNING WITH THE MILITARY COMMANDANT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

Major Gen. Butler, by virtue of his position as Commandant of the "Department of the Gulf," is Military Governor of Louisiana. His jurisdiction at present, however, is really but little beyond the suburbs of New-Orleans. We have the command of the coast, which includes the rich sugar plantations extending along the banks of the river as high as Baton Rouge; all the remainder of the State, the rich parishes of the "old Concordia District," all the vast country reached after you enter the mouth of Red River, and extending to the borders of Texas and down to the Gulf, is literally in the hands of the enemy. A large part of the population inhabiting the country alluded to is rude, the wealthy traveled planters only occupying the fertile spots situated upon navigable streams, that will enable them, at least once a year to get their crops to market. We must add to this unfavorable picture, the additional dark-coloring, that the people nowhere have displayed any loyalty, and that in the country beyond the reach of our bayonets, desperate men are everywhere organizing together in "guerrilla bands," whose business it is to burn cotton and rob the rich and conservative people, on the pretence that such people sympathize with the "Lincoln Government." Already New-Orleans is the refuge of prominent planters, Southern men born, who have fled to this present city of refuge to save their lives, their enemies being their neighbors with whom they have lived in peace and harmony throughout the previous years of a long life. It is also well authenticated here, that up in "the Red River country," which opens upon Texas, a decree has been passed that no citizen shall return to that section of country who has been in New-Orleans; and in all the parishes beyond our lines, every citizen who takes the oath of allegiance to the United States, the "guerrillas" have in advance condemned to death. The dark and bloody deeds that are to be enacted in the Southern States ere peace is restored; the homes that are to be desolated, the murders that are to be perpetrated, the suffering of sickness and starvation that is to ensue among helpless women and children, no pen can portray, no imagination conceive. Truly the Southern people have trained up rebellion, only to have the poisoned chalice put to their own lips.

The herculean task rests upon the Military Governor of Louisiana, to restore this important centre to harmony with the Union. So far, Gen. Butler has accomplished wonders. He has with singular sagacity selected men to aid him in carrying out the details of his administration. He and they are popular with the mass of the citizens. But what are Gov. Butler's duties? If you picture him dressed in military costume, standing in the centre of a magnificently furnished hall, surrounded with a brilliant staff, receiving the ovations of a delighted and hospitable people, you are most certainly mistaken. Up to the present time not a flag has appeared upon a private dwelling. The wealthy of the city are, without an exception, bitter secessionists. If any are friendly, fashion is with them stronger than patriotism. The foreign Consuls here are a set of men who, corrupt originally, have become embittered against the Union, because they have been profitably-employed agents of the Jeff. Davis Government. They are arrogant and scheming, and to use Gen. Butler's own words, in speaking of them, they are "rusty in the language proper to be used in representing the claims of their fellow citizens to the consideration of a great and powerful Government." The effects of the last seven years' of misrule of the city, by its own selected officials, has made municipal abuses chronic. Organized bands of desperadoes prowl the streets, kept in awe only by the gleam of the bayonet. A thousand acts of injustice are constantly seeking redress. The majority of the men who constantly appear before Gen. Butler are designing, many are worse, they are villains; his extensive practice in courts has alone made him able to fathom the motives and understand these schemers. His communications with the Bank Presidents, called forth the largest knowledge with regard to matters of finance. His correspondence with the bogus acting English Consul, and with Mr. Covas, the great sugar buyer, displays the keenest perception of the rights of neutrals in time of war. Gen. Butler's proclamations, we think, are models of practical wisdom, and display not only his discretion, but his industry. Attending at his civil headquarters in the Custom-house, for hours and hours he sits and patiently listens to complaints, and suggests punishments or redress. Returning to his hotel, he partakes of a simple meal, retires to his room, to be again besieged by crowds of officers and Orderlies charged with reports, or waiting orders. Late at night, I have seen the gas gleaming from his room, (the door open by the necessity of getting some air in this suffocating climate,) and the General buried in the labor of his extensive military correspondence.

Such are some of the details of the varied labors of the Military Governor of Louisiana; its duties requiring, in the most enlarged degree, the highest qualifications of the intellect, a masterly combination of the soldier and statesman, a knowledge of mercantile interests, foreign and domestic—a familiarity with men, not only the cultivated, but of the lowest that swarm our criminal courts—a decision of character is demanded that makes real the imaginary firmness of the Roman Senator. It seems to me that Gen. Butler, more than any other man in the country, by previous training and political antecedents, is the man for the place. With an inadequate military force at his command, he is silently but constantly strengthening himself and gaining the confidence of the people. The poorer classes are already in crowds giving in their allegiance; persons of high social position are arguing the propriety of doing so, and soon I think will gracefully range themselves under the flag. The people of the surrounding country will gradually become modified, as their fears are allayed, the leven of patriotism that New-Orleans is the centre of will spread, and the dark present will be relieved by a bright future.

A change in the military administration of the city, at least for the present, I think would be almost fatal. To be relieved of the onerous duties now imposed upon the administrative officers of this city would, to them individually, no doubt, be hailed with delight; but love of country, a high-souled patriotism worthy of American soldiers, inspires their hearts, and they are willing to make sacrifices and perform labor that none can comprehend or appreciate but those who are present witnesses. To conclude, the Governor of Louisiana, at present and for a long time to come, must be a soldier by instinct, a lawyer of large practical experience, not only in the commercial courts, but in the dark mazes of the criminal calendar. He must be a man of Jackson firmness, uninfluenced by the blandishments of polished life, a hater of crime and criminals, yet ready to do justice to the humblest; in short, he must combine in himself the statesman, soldier, lawyer, citizen, and excel in them all.

THE MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. G. F. Shepley the least observant of people would point out as a man of more than ordinary character. His figure is as straight as an Indians, his eye—a light blue—is remarkably expressive; the hair sweeps in a broad, bold dash away from his square forehead, and his moustache and imperial are perfect. With his sword at his side, and standing up listening to the numerous people who call on him, I have rarely seen a more soldierly-looking man. One of the first lawyers of his native State of Maine, a statesman of acknowledged ability, and of the most positive Democratic antecedents, his selection by Gen. Butler to perform the difficult duties of Military Commandant of New-Orleans, indicated, on the General's part, the highest administrative qualities. As Military Commandant, Gen. Shepley is the Chief Magistrate—he is, indeed, the Mayor, with enlarged powers, and as the city officials are either in prison or about to resign, the pressure on his time, his patience, his humanity, his politeness, his legal acquirements, is immense, and it is a source of the most profound astonishment to me how he can perform all his civil and military duties, either department of which would over-tax the strength of the very best constitutions. Desiring to get a view of the city in its social and internal relations, I walked down to the City Hall, Gen. Shepley's Headquarters. As I approached it I found the American flag flying from its top, (I mention this fact for the benefit of Commodore Farragut,) and an immense concourse of people of all sorts and conditions, blockading the grand entrance-hall, out of which you pass on your way into the "Mayor's Office." In a few moments the appearance of Gen. Shepley was indicated by a respectful falling back of the crowd, so that he was permitted to pass rapidly along; the guard at the door saluted him, and he entered the business office and disappeared. Following on by invitation, I passed the cordon of clubs and orderlies, and found myself in the reception-room, a large, I might say a magnificent, parlor, for the rich carpet, green silk window-curtains, costly chairs and lounges covered with white linen, and tables of delicate pattern, suggested that it was the saloon of some private palace rather than a public building. Nearly in the centre was a marble-top table, on which was lying a number of letters, evidently from citizens as well as officials. A plain inkstand, a card of gold pens, a few sheets of paper, completed its furniture. As I cast my eye around the room I saw three elegantly dressed ladies, two in colors, one in deep mourning, who was accompanied by two handsome youths, who, I subsequently learned, were the lady's sons. These people the guard (rude but honest soldier as he was) had permitted to pass from the hall to the reception-chamber, and the smile of satisfaction that lit up Gen. Shepley's face as he saw them, was the soldier's justification for admitting persons "without an order." The sword was unbuckled and laid aside; it was a significant tribute of the military to the civil power; the soldier of the division had for the moment disappeared in the Chief Magistrate of a metropolis.

The first thing brought to the General's notice by the attendant clerks, was a petition from the Sheriff of New-Orleans for the relief of certain prisoners. A tall, shrewish woman, now entered and asked for an order to make a tenant pay rent. Next came a woman, child in arms, detailing her sufferings, her husband having been impressed into the Confederate service. An old and very respectable gentleman desired a pass for a family of a mother, six children and four servants, to Baton Rouge. A Committee appeared desiring work on the streets for poor men who had been in rebel service—petition instantly granted if the parties named would take the oath of allegiance. The General criticised his clerk's construction of the English language in their writing, saying they used too many idioms. A gentleman appears who wishes to get an order to repair a building occupied by United States troops as a hospital. He was waved out with impatience. Merchants now crowd in with all sorts of questions regarding business matters. An officer of the navy obtrudes his gold laced cuff, and places a letter on the table from Commodore Porter. It is opened, read, and answer dictated, in a moment. A man now presents himself, and says his negro, who had been absent several days, said he was forcibly retained in the National lines; Gen. Shepley rises from his seat, his eyes flash, he replies mildly but positively that he don't believe the negro's story, and demands a responsible white man for a witness, the complainant leaving precipitately. Old gentleman in an undertone asks a favor; it is granted, and old gentleman goes off delighted. An old lady in black now comes in, with a little negro girl following in the rear, carrying her work bag. Old lady seats herself on the lounge, and the little negro girl crouches on the carpet at her feet. Gen. Shepley gets up and speaks to old lady; she says nothing, pouts at the contraband, and gets some answer that is satisfactory—for exit old lady, little negro and work bag.

A delegation of merchants now appear, who have some conversation about the currency. A city official makes a report about cleaning the streets. A Maine skipper comes in—his eyes enlarged, and his face on a broad grin. Gen. Shepley is from his town; but something more—the Maine skipper has found his

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

IMPORTANT FROM NORFOLK.

Martial Law Proclaimed by Gen. Viele.

The Proposed Municipal Election Stopped.

Quiet in the City—Progress of Union Sentiment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

Martial law is just proclaimed in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The municipal election was to have taken place to-day, but as some collision was anticipated between the rebels and the Unionists, Gen. VIELE, late last evening, the 23d, issued the following proclamation:

NORFOLK, Va., June 23, 1862.

In consequence of late disorders and conflicts between the civil authorities and citizens, the functions of all civil officers are suspended until further orders, in the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

All complaints of every description, of violations of orders, or of acts prejudicial to the public good, will be reported at once to the Provost Marshal.

By command of Brig.-Gen. E. L. VIELE,
Military Governor.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Provost Marshal, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

This last move of our Military Governor was admirably planned, and cannot but have the best results for Norfolk and Portsmouth, and indeed for the whole cause of Government. It will go further than anything else to allay that restless and discontented feeling which was evidently growing among a portion of the Unionists here, who were construing Gen. VIELE's leniency in a very different way to what he intended. It will put an effective and immediate stop to any disloyal schemers who may have been fondly imagining that they could work, *ad infinitum*, upon the General's good nature; while every peaceful citizen, whether loyal or rebel, will feel that they have, under the Military Governor, better protection for their lives and property than could be guaranteed them by the questionable and feeble authority of any party-elected Mayor and Councilmen.

The following is the list of those who were in nomination for the dignity of Mayor, Councilmen, &c., but who have been so summarily superseded by the proclamation:

1862.

FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM W. LAMB.

Collector—F. F. Ferguson.
Register—W. H. Hunter.
City Assessor—T. G. Broughton, Jr.
Commissioner of Revenue—John B. Branham.
City Attorney—S. S. Stubbs.
Commonwealth's Attorney—S. S. Stubbs.
Inspector of Streets—N. Currier.
Gauger of Liquors—J. M. Steed.
City Surveyor—E. L. Young.
Clerk of the Market—Eli Cutherell.
Keeper of the Almshouse—Wm. Hawkins.
Physician to Almshouse—Dr. S. Selden.
Hay Weigher—Joseph Bunkley.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—Thos. R. Lee.
Keeper of Magazine—W. H. C. Cheshire.
First Wood Measurer—Jno. Banks, Sr.
Second Wood Measurer—E. A. Barnes.
Captain of Watch—E. Guy.
Lieutenant of Watch—D. B. Dyer.

CONSTABLES.

Miles S. Cox, George Lewelling, G. W. Glenn, Peter Moore, H. Cotton, L. Davis.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—John B. Whitehead, M. P. Robertson, P. P. Clements, James A. Saunders, E. T. Hardy, Stephen Bonsal, B. W. Gatch.

Second Ward—P. Henneberry, G. W. Bluford, Wm. Denby, C. G. Armistead.

Third Ward—W. B. Rogers, Ryland Capps, J. L. Beloie, E. J. Griffith, C. H. Rowland, John White, Alexander Bell, W. T. Murray, J. D. Couper.

Fourth Ward—W. H. Turner, E. P. Tabb, G. W. Camp, John James, J. J. Moore, James Cornick, E. Delaney, J. A. Rosson.

It will not detract from the importance of this proclamation, when it is known that not a few of the names here given are those of well-known Secessionists,—some of them of what is called the "rabid" stripe, and that many of them are or were very recently in the rebel army. The town is perfectly quiet this morning, so much so that no one would suppose that so important a step had been taken as the suppression of a city's election by the strong military arm. The Secessionists are naturally incensed at it; one of them saying to the writer that no authority under Heaven has any right to interfere with a charter granted to this city in the time of GEORGE II., and that their Mayor and Councilmen still exist, although temporarily suspended. Upon the whole, however, they bear the infliction very stoically, and my individual interviews with representative men here, on the rebel side, have been of a nature to make me hope that we shall soon meet happily again under the good old flag, in spite of their: "Never, Sir, not while the world lasts."

A Capt. DOYLE, of the Commissary Department in the rebel army, came in on Saturday, and voluntarily gave in his adhesion to the Union cause. His avowed reason for doing so, was that he had heard so much of the behavior of our people since we came to Norfolk, and found it so different from what he had always anticipated, that he saw no reason for longer holding out against us. Let us hope that the common sense of Capt. DOYLE will become contagious.

One of our pickets, while on duty in the extreme outskirts of the town, was shot last night through the hat, but I believe escaped unhurt.

Gen. VIELE is making great exertions to open up the Dismal Swamp and the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canals, upon which the commercial prosperity of Norfolk and Portsmouth so much depend. Norfolk is the natural outlet for Alabama and North Carolina to the ocean, and an enormous trade was being rapidly created by these canals (only recently formed) in cotton, corn, turpentine, yellow pine, and other products, when this unfortunate war broke out. With the return of peace and commerce, it is expected that Norfolk will rapidly grow into one of the wealthiest and most flourishing cities in the Union. The material is here, if the good people will only think a little more of their own interests, and a little less of "Mister DAVIS" and his co-conspirators.

NEMO.

Union Feeling in Norfolk—Divided Feeling Among the Rebels—Gens. Butler and Viele—Insecurity of Norfolk—State of Trade—Loafers—Newspapers—Secesh "Ladies."

NORFOLK, Sunday, June 22, 1862.

I wrote you yesterday, at considerable length, respecting the social position of Norfolk and neighborhood, but I was far from exhausting the subject, whatever effect I may have produced upon your patience. The fact is that a more interesting study of mankind and Government cannot be presented than is to be found in a large commercial community in the state of transition in which Norfolk, Memphis, New-Orleans, and other Southern cities are now placed.

Although there is very little Union feeling to be discovered on the surface of Society here; to those who take the trouble to dive beneath the cold and repulsive outer crust, there is a latent warmth discovered which—by proper care and nourishment—is capable of soon bursting into a flame that must overwhelm and consume all unholy enmities and prejudices. There is one very pregnant and significant fact which has been brought to my knowledge, and which I do not remember having seen noticed before; and that is that when Norfolk was in possession of the rebels, they took good care not to leave it to the care of Virginian troops, but imported Georgians, Alabamians and Louisianians to come and trample out the liberties of the glorious Old Dominion.

The Virginians feel keenly—and very naturally, too—the extent to which they have been made a cat's paw by the [illegible] politicians, and it is questionable if the most rabid Southerner can hate a "Yankee" more intensely than a true son of Virginia hates a South Carolinian. This bond of Slavery that we hear so much about is a humbug. The Virginian and the South Carolinian are arrayed, on the same side, against us for two very different reasons. The latter is fighting for the infernal purpose of overthrowing our Government and nationality, even though a foreign throne be reared upon their ruins; the Virginian—in Norfolk at any rate—is fighting under the foolish and mistaken idea that we want to "subjugate" him—to free his negroes, and place the black man upon perfect equality with him. Hence it is that there is no talking reason to the Calhounists but by bellowing it at them from the cannon's mouth—no mode of getting them to feel the point of an argument but with the bayonet; while with the Virginian, a very little association with his Northern brethren, and investigation by the light of truth, will show that he is divided from us by so slight a thread, that the microscope has yet to be invented with magnifying power enough to discern it. This is one important consideration which gives me faith in the experiment that Gen. VIELE is making.

People often institute a comparison between Gen. BUTLER's method, which succeeds so admirably at New-Orleans, and the opposite course hitherto pursued by Gen. VIELE in Norfolk; but the comparison is hardly a fair one. New-Orleans, by the confessions of its own Press, has, for years past, been under the despotic control of the vilest set of thugs, cutthroats and swindlers that ever cursed a people; and it was, consequently, a happy day for the people of that city when they found these wretches under the iron, but just and merciful, rule of a man like Gen. BUTLER. Norfolk is not at all a city of that character, and never was. Its inhabitants are under a strange delusion respecting the North and its intentions toward them, but they were always a quiet, orderly and respectable community. If leniency and fraternity can work so well in Memphis, as—in the short space of only a fortnight—to convert that blood-thirsty cormorant, the Memphis *Avalanche*, into a turtle dove, what may we not expect of sensible, dignified, refined Norfolk, in time?

Much stress is laid by the rebel leaders upon their promise to regain Norfolk, and not a few of their followers and sympathisers here religiously believe it. But, even supposing that "Mister DAVIS" is, unfortunately, permitted to escape by a back-door at Richmond, with the remnants of his army, it is hardly possible he would have the audacity to turn his thoughts hitherward, when all his ingenuity will be taxed rather in inventing some mode of escape. Supposing, however, that he had the hardihood even to dream of such a thing, one consideration alone is enough to deter him, and show the Norfolkites the utter absurdity of kicking against the pricks;—and that is that the *Minnesota*, *Dacotah* and *Seminole*, now anchored here, could, in a few minutes, blow the whole place to perdition.

There is a change for the better—though not to any great extent, in the commercial aspect of the place, since I was last here. Soap, ice, and other necessaries, that were scarce, even in the principal hotels, at my first visit, are now abundant; and indeed I enjoy meals and treatment at the Atlantic Hotel equal to what one would expect in New-York. Trade, however—in the general acceptation of the word—is perfectly dead. The stores are still nearly all closed, and those which are open present such a beggarly account of empty boxes, that they would exhibit less poverty if actually shut up altogether. The banks are all closed, and instead of men being seen running in and out, in the active pursuit of business, loafers congregate about the deserted doorways, blocking up the sidewalks, staring suspiciously at each new comer, and putting their heads together to hatch treason. If these lazy drones have not manhood enough to join the criminal but brave course of their brothers in arms, they should at least not be allowed to interpose their carcases between them and a restoration of peace and prosperity. One of the most unpleasant and dangerous features in Norfolk is the impunity with which people are allowed to congregate, by dozens, on the streets. This is precisely the way in which mobs are begotten, and Gen. VIELE will do well to keep a sharp look-out upon this, and make the folks "move on" before they get into mischief.

The only newspaper published in the city is the Daily *Union*, a spicy little sheet, which talks to the people in rather plain language. Such a paucity of newspapers would drive a New-Yorker raving mad in two weeks, but the people here seem such a *dolce far niente* race, that I don't believe they would care if all the printing presses were at the bottom of the Red Sea. The old office of the Norfolk *Day-Book* is a perfect curiosity; a mean, wretched little place, as dirty as the sheet it used to turn out, and as dilapidated as its fortunes. The favorite Northern paper here is the TIMES.

The ladies have been making themselves very obnoxious of late—I beg the ladies of Virginia pardon—I mean the women. I know it to be a fact that a parcel of them recently obtained permission to visit the hospitals at Fortress Monroe, and then conducted themselves in the most disgraceful manner. If there is a scene more calculated than another to enlist all the kindly sympathies of woman's nature, to touch her heart, and remove any angry prejudices she may have held against us, I should have thought it would have been to witness the treatment which our sick and wounded enemies are receiving at our hands, in these same hospitals. I have witnessed scenes of heroic generosity there, too touching even for manhood to withstand. And yet these women can select such a place, and by the bed-side of the wounded and dying—in the hearing of men who have forgotten all past feuds in the blood they poured out together on the same battle-field—utter words of taunting invective and insult against our brave, bed-ridden fellows, while the heart of every wounded Southern soldier is overflowing with gratitude at the treatment they are receiving. People who behave like this cannot be ladies—they are not even women—they are shedevils.

In a former letter, while speaking of meeting Col. KANE and Capt. CHARLES FREDERICK TAYLOR, of the Kane Rifles, I forgot to mention that the latter was incorrectly reported as wounded, in a New-York paper. I am glad to say I found him in perfect health.

NEMO.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN PARIS.

The News of Gen. Banks' Retreat—Hostility of the French Semi-Official Press—Mediation—An Improper Liberty Taken with Mr. Slidell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

You may be curious to know the effect produced here by Gen. BANKS' retreat across the Potomac, although the incident may be forgotten by the time this arrives. Every one familiar with the facts knows that this singular episode of the war is only important in its moral effect in the South and in Europe, and arrests in no way the progress of the war. But it has served to show, here at least, who our enemies are, and what means they resort to to influence public opinion against us.

The *Pays* commences its bulletin with the remark, that "*the great and the important news* of the day is that from New-York, announcing the defeat of one of the Federal army corps, and the march upon Washington of the Confederate army." The writer carefully avoids giving the facts, and argues that this circumstance proves the inability of the North to bring the war to a close; for here, he exclaims, we see the same alarm about the safety of Washington which we saw more than a year ago. He then demands an intervention, in the interest of the Americans themselves, as the only possible issue of the struggle.

The *Constitutionnel* gives us an exhibition of ill-will and bad faith, which is absolutely disgraceful in a journal occupying the position it does. It commences by saying that since this news comes from the North where the Press is under military control, that of course the situation must be still worse than it is represented and that the hurrying of volunteer regiments to Washington is an evidence of the fact. It then, without giving the number of men under Gen. BANKS, nor the position he occupied, gives its readers to understand that a division of the National army lying in front of and protecting Washington had been driven across the Potomac, and that the campaign in Virginia was therefore put back to where it was a year ago. From this starting point the *Constitutionnel* proceeds to argue that now is the time for mediation, for this cruel, useless and bloody war will never otherwise come to an end, the North having now completely demonstrated its inability to conquer even Virginia. It calls on the French Government to make a move in the matter at once.

The *Moniteur* only relates in brief the facts regarding Gen. BANKS' retreat, without uttering any opinions, while the friendly journals estimate the affair in its true light, and without giving it any undue importance.

The other day the *Constitutionnel* published a long leading article headed "Mediation," and signed by the Editor-in-Chief, which attracted a good deal of attention by the semi-official look it assumed; but there is reason to believe that the article was not inspired out of the office, or was more than an effort at giving the journal importance; in other words, a bit of newspaper enterprise. It is impossible that M. MERCIER should not know that mediation is an impossibility, and if M. MERCIER knows the fact so also does M. THOUVENEL. It may be, however, that the French Ministry have a game of their own to play bearing upon other matters, and that they thus make the semi-official Press their organs for this purpose. Under any circumstances these demonstrations of the Ministerial Press, both here and at London, have not been in the past, and most probably will not be in the future, any criterion of the legal acts of the two Cabinets. It is certain that at London the Ministerial journals are always more warlike than the Cabinet from which they draw their inspirations, and for the most demagogical reasons; and although the French Cabinet has no need of this kind of electioneering for popularity, since it is not responsible to the country for its acts, the throne has, and the imperialist Press knows the fact without being told it.

Aside from these considerations, however, there is still a vindictiveness and a uniform falsity in the line of argument pursued by the two Secessionist papers of Paris mentioned above, which go beyond the bounds of a loyal defence even of a bad cause, and which must be accounted for only by an active and genuine sympathy for the rebellion, its motives and proposed results. Fortunately these unaccountable aberrations of the French mind are rare.

The Union men here are quite indignant at a circumstance which is said to have happened in the streets of Paris the other day, and which, it is to be hoped, is not true. A high Federal functionary lately sent abroad on a diplomatic mission, met in the street Mr. SLIDELL, when the latter very properly stopped at a window in order to avoid his former friend but now enemy. The latter, however, went up to Mr. S. and familiarly calling him by name, commenced a conversation. Mr. SLIDELL is reported to have said afterward to his friends that he was astonished at the impertinence of the Federal functionary in speaking to him, and did not desire to renew the acquaintance. The Union people think Mr. SLIDELL was right and the Federal wrong.

MALAKOFF.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

From Shields' Marching Division—Why the Expedition into Shenandoah Valley Failed.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Va., Saturday, June 21, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Our Special Correspondent," and "An Occasional Correspondent," in the *Tribune* of the 20th inst., have voluntarily given evidence in a very important case, in a very loose and biased manner; and, reasoning from mistaken premises, have offered to the public very erroneous conclusions. Let us begin with the Sunday (May 25) when, according to "Our Special Correspondent," "250 wagons already laden, with 1,000 horses in fine condition to draw them, stood ready to move at a moment's notice," and when "never was there an army of 41,000 men better prepared for a long march, or more willing to undertake it." This army was undoubtedly intended for Richmond, but a "flash" in the "valley" caused all eyes for the moment to be turned in another direction; and Gen. SHIELDS, though his division had just completed a long and laborious march, while other divisions were fresh, was ordered to countermarch a day before any other command started, and though his men were weary and footsore, yet the space between him and the forces in his rear constantly increased, and when he entered Front Royal ORD's Division was 30 miles distant.

"Our Special" says that Gen. MCDOWELL, *supposing* that Gen. SHIELDS knew which was the best road to reach Strasburgh," &c., &c., ordered him to Strasburgh to support Gen. FREMONT, and intimates that the going by the "Winchester Pike"—"the longest way"—was a great blunder. Now, if "Our Special" will inform himself, he will become aware of the fact that *that is the only way from the East by which an effective force can approach an enemy posted at Strasburgh.*

But JACKSON, aware of the concentration of our troops at Front Royal and Strasburgh, was retreating up the valley to one of his dens, from which he might emerge with greedy appetite, when another opportunity might present itself. Consequently Gen. SHIELDS was ordered to Luray, if possible, to intercept JACKSON at New-Market; but White House and Columbia bridges had been burned, and crossing was impossible, as the river was at that time 400 feet wide, and contained 12 to 15 feet water, running at a rapid rate. Intent on intercepting JACKSON, and without anticipating the separation of his brigades, (for there was a large force at Front Royal that he expected would move up to support him,) Gen. SHIELDS commenced advancing up the river, sending Col. CARROLL forward with the advance. But the "most terrific thunderstorm," in the midst of which "Gen. MCDOWELL and Staff reached Front Royal," and on account of which the forces under Gen. MCDOWELL "entertained no thoughts of moving upon the enemy, but sought the most comfortable spot to rest" that could be found, separated different portions of the advance under Col. CARROLL from the main column of SHIELDS' Division, so that messages were transmitted from one to the other by being attached to stones and thrown across the angry waters.

Meantime, the *scraping* process, by which, according to "Special," Gen. MCDOWELL had ordered Gen. SHIELDS to supply his division, began to be found inadequate, and men, tired, ragged, wet, barefooted, and half-famished with hunger, began to inquire for the trains that had gone to Front Royal for supplies which could not *there* be obtained in any considerable quantities, as the army resting at that place gobbled up everything as fast as it arrived, and as the railroad transportation was heavily taxed in forwarding troops over the same country through which SHIELDS' Division were obliged to *march* on foot, and yet advancing more rapidly than others who enjoyed railroad facilities. The trains returned with but a moiety of bread, coffee and sugar, and were unable to obtain even forage enough to feed their animals while in Front Royal awaiting their loads. Meantime, too, scouts discovered that our left flank was threatened by a force stationed along the east side of the Blue Ridge, (our pickets were fired upon near Milam's Gap, within ten miles of Luray,) and the mountain passes had to be defended by detachments of troops for forty miles up the river, sixty-five miles from Front Royal. Meantime, too, our ranks were being rapidly thinned by additions to the Barefooted Brigade, left in charge of Maj. MUNNS, Provost-Marshal at Luray, as well as at other points.

Where now were other divisions of MCDOWELL's army, so splendidly equipped, so ready to move? Why does not a supporting column come up? Now I will ask the question, "Why did SHIELDS' Division become separated?" But "Special" says that Gen. SHIELDS failed to go to Strasburgh, and yet he admits that he returned with the report that JACKSON was on the retreat through Strasburgh, which was true. Did he, then, *fail*? No. The enemy was then fleeing before FREMONT, and it would have been useless to have joined in the chase with another division—worse than useless—for the country, already drained by hostile armies, could not have furnished subsistence for such an army.

Again; the great object seems to have been to *intercept* JACKSON; for Gen. MCDOWELL ordered Gen. SHIELDS *up* the south branch of the Shenandoah, *via* Luray. He was sent alone, unsupported and unprovided for. The troops and Generals that *might* have supported him were 65 miles in the rear of his advance, eating up the scanty supplies that could then be forwarded by rail. (Bear in mind that railroad bridges were washed away on the road.) Every step that he moved increased the danger that threatened his flanks, yet he pressed on, relying on a supporting force being sent up, until, at last, his advance, under Col. CARROLL, was overwhelmed by almost the entire army of JACKSON, desperately fleeing from the Pathfinder. Never did men fight more heroically than those led by the brave CARROLL. It was a desperate struggle. One regiment, the Fifth Ohio, charged and took one of the enemy's batteries three times, and were each time compelled to abandon their prize by reinforcements that were constantly swelling the enemy's columns. The contest became so earnest that infantry fought with the buts of their muskets, and artillerymen hurled stones into the thick ranks of the enemy about to take their guns—but all in vain. JACKSON escaped; SHIELDS' advance was crippled; Generals in their tents looked wise, and remarked "I knew it would be so;" the public suspense was for a moment over; the surgeons engage in dressing the wounds of the poor fellows, who will bear the marks received at Port Republic to their graves, and the beat of muffled drums tells that there is a "soldier's burial."

"Occasional" asks "why SHIELDS in force was not at Port Republic?" What I have shown of his efforts to be there, and of the obstacles that presented, will most satisfactorily answer the question. But "Special" and "Occasional" have made a "front" and "rear" attack upon the General of the *marching division*. The one blames him for not joining FREMONT at Strasburgh, *full well knowing why he could not have been in force at Port Republic*; and the other blames him for not having been in force at Port Republic, full well aware of the folly of having undertaken to have joined two divisions in a pursuit where one could pursue as fast as men could possibly march. "Special" writes as though he was snugly nestled at headquarters *somewhere*, eating ice-cream and strawberries, entirely ignorant of the events transpiring in the advance, or desiring to misrepresent them; "Occasional," as though he were an honest patriot, who didn't know the facts.

I will now ask one question: "Why was not JACKSON caught?" Place a map of Virginia before you, and observe the route by which divisions were *huddled* together on the Manassas Gap Railroad, to reach the valley *via* Catlett's Station, Manassas Junction, and Thoroughfare and Manassas Gaps. Observe, too, that *via* Catlett's, Warrentown Courthouse, Sperryville and Luray, over *good* roads, it is not as far from Fredericksburgh to New-Market as from Fredericksburgh to Strasburgh, over the bad roads of the route that was ordered. JACKSON and EWELL being in the Valley, there was no force to fear between Warrentown and Luray. Supplies could have been sent forward over a magnificent pike *via* Warrenton, from Gainesville, on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Had one division been sent toward Strasburgh and the others to New-Market, JACKSON and EWELL and JOHNSTON would have been caught, and their entire armies either captured or scattered to the four winds. I have heard, sometime, the story of a blind cat set to watch a mouse, in a bag with a big hole in the bottom.

Let me say another word in relation to the energy displayed by Gen. SHIELDS. On returning to Front Royal, he found that the General who had been resting on the opposite banks of the Shenandoah, had made no attempts to bridge the stream, and that the facilities for crossing consisted of the ford and a ferry only. He at once ordered his Pioneer Corps to build bridges over both branches, one 368 feet, and the other 210 feet wide, which they did in fifteen hours, completing the longer, and the greater part of the shorter, before receiving marching orders, in the most substantial manner, putting in trestle bridges capable of sustaining the heaviest trains.

SHIELDS' Division is still in existence, ready and able to repeat the acts that made them famous at Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill, Carrick's Ford, Cross Lanes, Romney, Blue's Gap, Winchester, and Port Republic.

VERITAS.

THE PRINCETON COMMENCEMENT.

Second Day—Expulsion of Jeff. Davis from Clio Hall.

The clerk of the weather, possibly sorry for the grevious disappointments which he had inflicted on the hundreds of ladies who look forward to Commencement Day as the acme of their annual enjoyment, shut up the water gates, and granted a glorious day for "Commencement," which was thankfully acknowledged. The "Mansion House," the headquarters of the students, and therefore most sought by mothers and sisters, was crowded to overflowing by parties from all parts of the State, and from other States, each anxious to share in the triumph of some particular favorite.

The programme of the regular exercises through the day was carried out to the letter, with the exception of the absence of one of the orators, H. L. SAMPSON, suddenly called away by a family bereavement. We give below the names of the speakers and their "themes," want of space, however, compelling us to forbear any criticisms, but it is only fair to say that the orations as a whole were fully up to the standard of excellence demanded from the graduates of this venerable institution:

William D. Mershon, New-Jersey—Latin Salutatory.
Charles E. Webster, Pennsylvania—English Salutatory.
Wm. A. Holliday, Indiana—Philosophical Oration.
Walter Butler, Illinois—Lamartine.
Henry Young, New-Jersey—Equality.
Joseph L. Munn, New-Jersey—Law and Liberty.
Ed. R. Burkhalter, New-York—Metaphysical Oration.
James Comfort, Virginia—Science not Utilitarian.
H. Seymour Butler, New-York—The Christian Soldier.
James J. Coale, Maryland—Public Sentiment.
Fred. E. Shearer, Pennsylvania—The Exercise of Moral Reasoning.
Edward S. Atwater, New-Jersey—The Scholar's Aim.
T. Edwards Converse, Pennsylvania—Mental Strength.
Charles H. Dod, New-Jersey—Belles Lettres Oration.
Samuel H. Pennington, Jr., New-Jersey—Man, Subject and Sovereign.
Henry R. Freeland, New-York—Aristocracy of Mind.
Charles E. Young, New-Jersey—The Revolution and Christianity.
Charles D. Roberts, Virginia—Truth Crushed to Earth will Rise Again.
John Giffen, Illinois—Hope.
Charles W. Remington, New-York—Struggles and Triumphs of Truth.
Ed. P. Brewster, New-Jersey—Crowned by Conflict.
Ed. R. Post, New-York—Public Opinion as a Standard of Right.
William W. Knox, New-York—Holy Ground.
Howard P. Dechert, New-Jersey—Labor the Salt of Life.
Daniel Henderson, Pennsylvania—The Spirit of Poetry.
John Jones, Wales—Wales, Past and Present.
D Mornay Helm, Pennsylvania—Eloquence of Action.
Reuben H. Van Pelt, New-Jersey—Art and Morality.
John Van Duyn, New-Jersey—Firmness in Duty.
Harlan P. Peck, New-York—The Hope of the Nation.
John Cochran, New-Jersey—Fanaticism an Evil.
Charles W. Nassau, New-Jersey—The Noblest Work of God.
Ellis B. Freeman, Jr., New-Jersey—The Study of History.
S. S. Orris, Pennsylvania—Classical Oration.
The Master's Oration, by Alfred H. Kellogg, of Pennsylvania.
The Valedictory Oration, by Lewis W. Mudge, of New-York.

On Tuesday afternoon—and this should have been mentioned before—the two societies held their regular meetings, DAN. LORD, Esq., being the presiding officer of the "Whig," and Rev. T. L. CUYLER of the "Cliosophian" Society. In the latter society—and it is not improper to name it—a report in favor of erasing from the rolls of the society the name "JEFFERSON DAVIS" was unanimously adopted, it having been proven that his name was on the rolls of both associations. The meeting of the Alumni in the afternoon was presided over by Rev. Mr. ROGERS, of Boundbrook, N. J., assisted by Rev. H. N. WILSON, of New-Brunswick, and A. SCUDDER, Esq., of Trenton. The exercises were of a purely friendly and social character, not belonging to a report.

On Wednesday, the regular exercises as arranged were followed out. The honors of the day were carried off by Messrs. DOD, who had the *Belles Lettres* oration, DECKERT, NASSAU, BURKHALTER and ATWATER. The crown of the occasion was, however, reserved for the Valedictorian, L. W. MUDGE, of New-York, whose address, closing the ceremonies of the day, proved that the honor was well and worthily bestowed. He took for his theme, "Great Occasions," and proceeded so illustrate it under various phases. First, the occasion, he claimed, made the man, by calling forth those who were prepared for it. Next, that occasions for acquiring fame occur in the lifetime of every man; and, therefore, it was every man's duty to be prepared for the "great occasion." Following out these ideas the speaker proceeded to show how every man could be prepared, and what motives ought to excite him in seeking that preparation.

The closing portions of his address were truly eloquent, and delivered with a fervor and pathos which drew tears from many eyes unused to the "melting mood," and at the close he was rewarded with bouquets and applause which ought to have satisfied the most craving ambition.

Honorary degrees were conferred at the afternoon session, on the following gentlemen: Rev. Joseph Mann and A. Alexander Hodge, that of D. D.; Professor Stearns, of Newark, and A. O. Zabriskie, of Jersey City, that of L. L. D.

The Trustees were in session during the greater part of Tuesday, and filled two vacancies existing in the Board, by the election of R. L. MAITLAND, Esq., of New-York, and E. W. WHELPLEY, Chief Justice of the State of New-Jersey.

The graduates, and probably all of their friends, were disappointed in not having the regular commencement dinner and the ball, which have been the commanding and attracting features of the annual gathering, but in view of the peculiar condition of the country, and the fact that very many of the families present were in mourning for the loss of some one who had laid his life on the altar of his country, it was deemed advisable to dispense with both. The Mansion House, however, found abundant occupation for all its accommodations for the various private parties, who came to have a good time, and would not be disappointed. On the whole, the commencement was not equal in interest or attraction to those of former years, owing, as was generally admitted, to the absence of the large number of Southern students, with whom the college has been a great favorite.

An accidental misplacement of "copy" led us into an omission in yesterday's issue which we now gladly correct, especially as it is to record honors awarded and merited. The Junior exercises at the Church in the evening were attended by as many hundreds as could crowd into the building, and as many more who could find seeing or hearing room. The honors of the evening were honorably contested between the Societies, and fairly won. Mr. JACKSON (son of the late Vice-President of the New-Jersey Railroad Company) carried off twenty-seven boquets and applause enough to encourage him to any future effort. Mr. DAYTON, a nephew of the Minister to France, was only defeated by three boquets. Mr. STRYKER and Mr. SMALLEY received, as they deserved, boquets in sufficient quantity to smother any youth of ordinary personal strength, and the meed of applause which their efforts abundantly justified.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.

The New Tariff—Important Information for Importers—The Warehouse Law—The Changes Proposed—Fears of Importers—Large Business and Heavy Receipts—The Allowance for Tare—Bold Robberies—The New Custom-house—Progress of the Work of Improvement.

Business at the Custom-house has been very active for the past few days. Importers have been for a long time looking with anxiety for the introduction of the new Tariff bill, which, it was supposed, would have been introduced much sooner than it was. The unexpected delay in the passage of the Tax bill was the cause of the non-introduction of the Tariff at an earlier date, as the two measures were intended to go together, the rates of duty on foreign goods imposed by the latter being arranged to accord with those of internal duty levied by the former.

Our importing merchants are a very cautious class. Whenever it is intimated that a change in the tariff is to be made, they are immediately thrown into a state of excitement, in which they continue until the act proposed has been finally disposed of. If they have goods in bond, they fear that Congress will pass a law requiring additional duties to be pain thereon; if they anticipate the arrival of merchandise, they are filled with apprehension lest the new duties will be levied before such merchandise shall have arrived. In consequence of these fears and apprehensions, importers generally withdraw what goods they may have in warehouse, as soon as possible after the introduction of a new bill in Congress. Thus, at the time of the passage of the Supplemental Tariff Act of last December, levying higher duties on sugar, tea, coffee, &c., in store, most importers of these articles succeeded in obtaining possession of them between the time that information of the new regulation was flashed over the wires and the passage of the law.

The bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means last Friday expressly states "that all goods which now are or may be deposited in public store or bonded warehouse, after this act takes effect and goes into operation, if designed for consumption in the United States, must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid in three years after the same are deposited, and goods designed for exportation and consumption in foreign countries may be withdrawn by the owner at any time before the expiration of three years after the same are deposited.' The above provision, it would appear, by inference, would allow goods now in store to be withdrawn at any time during the period of three years, on payment of the old duties, nothing being said from which it could be inferred that other rates are to be imposed. This, however, is not stated clearly and distinctly, the clause being capable of the construction that the new duties shall be paid on the goods withdrawn in that time. The first section of the act reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the —— day of ——, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, *in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed* by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty," etc.

In the absence of any explicit statement whether it is the intention of the framers of the bill to levy the old or the new rates on goods in bond, importers think it better to take a safe course and withdraw them. In consequence of their determination, the amount of business transacted in the Warehouse Department of the Custom-House, during the past few days, has been very large, the receipts of last Tuesday amounting to over $210,000, and those of Wednesday to over $160,000.

The sections following the one from which we have quoted, fail to render the subject any clearer, each one commencing in the same or following manner, namely: "That from and after the day and year aforesaid, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, &c., there shall be paid," &c. We think, however, that importers are needlessly alarmed, and that the new duties will not be imposed on goods which have already arrived and have been placed in warehouse. The Supplemental Act of Dec. 24, 1862, read in the same way as does the bill now before Congress. Secretary CHASE telegraphed to our Collector that the new duties were to take effect on goods in store, and in consequence they were thus levied. The importers of this and other cities thinking such a proceeding unjust, brought the subject to the notice of the Secretary and Congress, which body passed an explanatory resolution, allowing bonded merchandise to be withdrawn at the old rates, and authorizing the duties, in excess of those which should have been levied under the old law, to be refunded, when such duties had been paid on goods bonded before the passage of the act. This case was a precedent which is not likely to be departed from in the present instance.

We took occasion, some time since, to call attention to the fact that the Government each year lost large sums of money which it should realize, by means of the law regulating allowances for tare in certain cases, more especially in that of tea. The new tariff bill corrects the abuse. The allowance to be made after the act goes into effect, is, as it should be, only equal to the actual weight of the box, case, bale, or other package in which the goods are imported. A great deal of perplexity was occasioned; at one time, by the different rules regulating the allowance for tare, questions often arising whether the legal tare, the actual tare, or the invoice tare should be taken. The question is of sufficient importance to lead us to publish in full the section of the new tariff in relation to it. It reads as follows: "That from and after the passage of this act the allowance for tare on all chests, boxes, cases, casks, bags, or other envelope or covering of all articles imported, liable to pay any duty, where the original invoice is produced at the time of making entry thereof, and the tare shall be specified therein, it shall be lawful for the collector and naval officer, if such officer there be, if they shall see fit, with the consent of the consignees, to estimate the said tare according to such invoice; but in all other cases the real tare shall be allowed, and may be ascertained under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but in no case shall there be any allowance for draft."

Within the past few months there have been two very bold robberies committed within the Custom-House building. The first one occurred as follows: a broker's clerk, intending to pay a considerable sum of money for duties, was awaiting the signature of his papers, as it was necessary he should. While thus engaged, some bold thief abstracted from his pocket, without his knowledge, a package of demand notes amounting in value to $1,000. A large reward was offered for the return of the stolen money, but we believe it has never been restored, and that no clue has been discovered by which to apprehend the thief. The other robbery referred to was lately perpetrated, and exceeds in impudence and boldness the one already described. A large sum of money had been handed to the receiving-officer by a man, in a crowd awaiting opportunity to pay duty. Before it had been counted, and while it was lying on the counter, a bundle containing in the neighborhood of $500 was abstracted by some one, who made off with it. For boldness of execution these two thefts have scarcely been excelled.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The work of altering and refitting the old Merchants' Exchange building for the use of the revenue officers of this port, is rapidly progressing. Many of the small rooms into which the structure is divided, have been enlarged by removing the partitions, separating one or more. The large pillars which pass through most of the rooms will prove an inconvenience, inasmuch as they take up much room and exclude the needed light. The rotunda has been filled for some time with scaffolding for the use of workmen employed in effecting the changes we some time since described. The work of altering the building has occupied more time than it was at first supposed would be necessary, so that the building will not be ready for occupation until the first of September, at which time it is thought the business of the Custom-house will be transferred thither. Importers may expect, at that time, considerable confusion and some delay in transacting their business.

MORE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Arrival of the Commodore from Fortress Monroe.

The United States steam transport *Commodore*, Capt. WILBUR, arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, having on board 374 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. MCCLELLAN's army, to the Sanitary Commission. The following are the names of the Medical Staff: Surgeon in charge, Dr. J. R. BRONSON; Drs. J. C. SHIMER, of Mass., G. M. PAULLIN, J. FREDBERG, HORATIO PAINE, Medical Cadet U. S. A., Assistant Surgeon O. NORTHLY, of Second New-Hampshire, (invalid;) also Drs. JAMAIS and F. F. MAURY. The *Commodore* is anchored off Pier No. 1, North River.

The following are the names of those brought by the *Commodore*. All not otherwise designated are privates:

Jas. Lawson, Co.B, 1st U.S. Chasseurs.
Michael Barringer, Co. F, 61st N. Y.
Andrew L. Kniffer, Co. I, 56th N. Y.
C.H.Edwards,Co,I,52d Penn.
Jno. Windgrove, Co. H, 73d N. Y.
Louis Piquette, Co. G, 74th N. Y.
Allen S.Rose,Co.L,56th N.Y.
H. Donner, Co. E, 81st N. Y.
J.L.Kellogg,Co.E,81st N.Y.
H.Patterson,Co.F,95th N.Y.
D.T.Osgood, Co.K,5th N. H.
O. Tandle, Co. G, 23d Penn.
Wm.Johnston,Co.I,72d N.Y.
Sergt. Gilbert, Co.K,4th Me.
J. D. Williams, Co.B,6th Vt.
Corp. J. Ebbort, Co. B, 81st N. Y.
W. B. Stone, Co.I, 5th Mass.
J.Lincoln, Co K, 1st Minn.
O. H.Fuller,Co.D,15th Mass.
H. Connoly,Co.D,42d N.Y.
Chas.H.Palts,Co.H,72d Penn
J. Castallo, Co F, 15th Mass.
J. L. Tucker,Co.E,5th N.H.
J.Henritty, Co. I, 69th N. Y.
E. C. Baker, Co. D,1st Minn.
Theo.Urbena, Co.K, 2d N.Y.
Peter A. Roberts, Co.I, 104th Penn.
J. Miller, Co. D, 53d Penn.
H. Wood, Co. A, 77th N. Y.
H. Noble, Co. A, 20th Mass.
Corp. Chas. T. Hoffman, Co. K, 8th Penn.
T. F.Howland,Co. E, 2d R.I.
G.S.Huegler,Co.I,10th Mass.
W.H.Waddie,Co.G,44thN.Y.
Geo.Connor,Co.F,101st N.Y.
Israel Foster,Co.H,22d Mass.
Jas. A.Chambers,Co.B,106th Penn.
Sam'l Lada, 4th Vt.
King A. Chillson, wag., Co, A, 3d Vt.
Henry Matzler, Co. B, 62d N. Y.
Martin Heff, Co. G, 103d Pa.
Sergt. Wm. J. Coleman, Co. C, 103d Penn.
Norman Hershaw, Co. K,8th Penn. Cav.
Henry R. Rich, wag., Co. I, 56th N. Y.
Wm. McMaura, Co. G, 6th Wis.
Calvin W. Carey, Co. E, 6th Maine.
David R. Porter, Co. E, 52d Penn.
Jos. Shufter, Co. A,103d Pa.
Jno. W. Davis, Co. A, 23d Penn.
W. Dutcher, Co. K,7th N.J.
C.Beckwith, Co.K,95th N.Y.
Jno. Briggs, Co.A,85th Penn.
J. Awt, Co. G, 104th Penn.
T. Hodgkiss,Co.K,9thN.Y.
W. Loomis, Co. K, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
Silas McClure, Co. H, 102d N. Y.
L. Vestal Co, F, 20th Ind.
H. G.Wright,Co.I, 5th Mich.
O. F. Lombard, Co. 1, 5th N. H.
W. Syderhan. Co. B, 81st N.Y.
J. Holdridge,Co.A,49thN.Y.
J. H. Reeve, Co. F, 8th N.J.
Sergt. Sylvanus Kooler, Co. F, 8th Ill.
Jas. E Glens,Co.B,7th Mich.
Musician Sumner Stewart, Co. C, 7th Maine.
P. Higgins, Co. C, 31st Penn.
R. McGillen,Co.C,49th Penn.
Drummer John Low, Co. K, 7th Maine.
G. H. Cook, Co. G, 7th Me.
Warren Smith,Co.E, 2d R.I.
J. M. Plum, Co.C, 57th N.Y.
Wm. Homan,Co.I,57th N.Y.
Sergt. Sam'l Campbell, Co H, 69th, N. Y.
Jno. Pratt, Co.B, 96th Penn.
Jno. Gosman, Co. E, 77th Penn.
Wm. H. Rosencraig, Co. B, 2d N. J.
J. Watson, Co. G, 95th Penn.
John Fager, Co. G, 106th Penn.
Geo. F. Edmunds, Co. B, 15th Mass.
C. G. Tozier, Co. E, 6th Me.
W.W. Boyle,Co.B, 15th N.Y.
Levi C. Greenleaf, Co. B, 15th Mass.
Corp. Ewing Wellman, Co. B, 7th Mich.
Jas. McNulty, Co. G, 31st Penn.
W. Watson, Co. E, 7th Mich.
Edmund Monger, Co. D, 7th Mich.
Hudson M. Clemens, Co. E, 1st N. J. Artillery.
C.H. Wright, Co. C, 3d N. J.
H. Vanover, Co. B, 2d N. J.
Edw. F. Prentis, Co. C. 2d R. I.
Jno. H. Row, Co. H, 57th Penn.
A. M. Hottaen,Co.B, 2d N.J.
Andrew J. Cater, Co. D, 5th N.H.
Jno. Spencer, Co. A, 2d R.I.
Sergt. Henry Bell, Co. K, 73d N. Y.
Musician Alden R. Page, Co. E, 2d Maine.
Dan'l Maury,Co.G,53d Penn.
Sergt. Nyron Prentis, Co.H, 37th N. Y.
Esery Sheppard, Co. E, 64th N. Y.
G. Sheppard, Co. K, 49th New-York.
J. Taylor, Co. K, 103d Penn.
J. Carmel, Co. K, 6th Vt.
C. J. Ellis, Serg't Major, 2d Maine.
J. Carroll, Co. H, 25th N. Y.
Enos Tart, Prisoner, Co. C, 18th N. C.
P. Sexton, Prisoner, Co. A, 37th N. C.
L. Eastman, Co.H,96th N.Y.
J. Chester, Co. C, 95th N. Y.
W. Sweeze, Co. F, 10th Penn.
M. Tyler, Co. E, 51st N. Y.
Mark E. Gleason, Co. D. 31st N. Y.
T. Donahue, Amb. Driver.
J. McNulty, Co. D,37th N.Y.
W. S. Crawford, Co. D, 5th N. H.
Thos. Graham, Co. H, 101st Penn.
John Ovanridt,Co.E,96thPa.
John Wover,Co.F,44thN.Y.
Corp. David Fox, Co. E, 1st Mich.
Joseph Vewer, Co. C, 93dPa.
Edwin Preston, Co.F,6thMe.
Wm. J.Conick.Co.G,11thMe.
John Dougherty, Co. B, 25th N. Y.
James Lewis, Co.D,7thMich.
Edwin B.Richards, Co.F,4th Maine.
Corp. Jacob Digles, Co. K, 44th N. Y.
Jno.Donovan,Co.B,42dN.Y.
H. Ralsom. Co. D, 15th Mass.
Cyrus Adset, Co. F, 61st Pa.
Edward J. Hoyt, Co. G, 49th N. Y.
Peter M. Stannel, Co. I, 7th N. J.
Abraham Wydenstein, Co.H, 24th N. Y.
Joseph Scargart, Co.G,3dVt.
H. Smith, Co. C, 4th Vt.
Corp. Gunther Reisland, Co. D, 5th N. Y.
Corp. Jacob Servir, Co. B, 52d N. Y.
Morris Welsh, Co.C, 31st Pa.
John Smith, Co.F, 61stN.Y.
M. Stanton, Co. D, 92d N.Y.
J. Weaver, Co.E, 96th Penn.
J. Walker, Co. B, 4th N. J.
W.G.Eldridge,Co.F,4thN.J.
Richard King, Co.F, 6th Me.
H. C. Long, Band, 11th Me.
Edw. Ryan, Co.K, 52d Penn.
Chas. C. Williams, Co. L, 56th N. Y.
Corp. Sanford J. Dumfrey, Co. K, 57th Penn.
F. W. Fisk, 8th N. Y. Bat.
M. Smith,Co. G, 8th N. J.
Jas. W. Root, Co. F, 1st N. Y. Cavalry.
Jno. T. Cremens, Co. A, 5th New-Hampshire.
Jas. Carlin, Co. F, 3d Vt.
J'b C. Coder, Co. D, 49th Pa.
Wm. F. Brooks, Co. C, 49th Penn.
Geo. E. Hinman, Co. B, 6th Maine.
Serg. Wm. Page, Co.B.3N.Y.
Frank Aestifar, Co. C, 64th New-York.
Carlos Smith, Co. H, 5th Vt.
Lester Haek, Co. F, 5th Vt.
Fred. Easley,Co.E,4th N. J.
Wm. S. Green, Co. H, 105th Penn.
Vernion B. Thomas, Co. A, 95th Penn.
Wm. H. Morgan, Co. F, 1st Conn. Artillery.
Wm. Emmins, Co. D, 1 N J.
Aug. Farnous, Co.B,95thPa.
W. Grotman, Co. I, 52d N.Y.
Peter Lane, Serg't, Co. D, 1st N. Y. Cavalry.
L. Provost, Co. I, 77th N. Y.
W. Tillman, Co. D, 3d N. J.
H. Lettica, Co. E, 52d N. Y.
G.W. Smith, Co.I, 77th N.Y.
P. Cayne, Co. B, 61st N. Y.
H. Preston, Co. F, 1st N. Y.
J. C. Bartlett, Co.C,4thN.Y.
M. McGrath, Co. F, 1st N. J.
S. Lounsburry, Corp., Co.H, 64th N. Y.
E. Wager, Co. E, 64th N. Y.
E. Ahl, Co. K, 1st N. J.
J. H. Tompkins, Serg't, Co. C, 49th N. Y.
C. Graph, Serg't, Co. C, 49th Penn.
W. Hains, Co. A. 49th Penn.
G. Lehman, Co. I, 93d Penn.
Surg. J. V. Mattison, 3d N.J.
1st Lt. L. C. Spencer, Co. C, 3d N. J.
2d Lt. H. L. Johnson, Signal Corps.
1st Lt. J. M. Goddard, Co. B, 15th Mass.
2d Lt. Edw. W. Winey, Co. C, 77th N. Y.
2d Lt. Jos. C. Boss, Co. B, 2d N. J.
John F.Gall, Co. G, 4th N.J.
Jas. Mahoney,Co.G, 20th Ms.
J. V. Perkins, Co. G, 2d R. I.
L. M. Hill, Co. G, 2d R. I.
Danl. Tomlin, Co. C,95th Pa.
Jno.M. Ivans, Co.H, 61st NY
Jno. Murphy, Co. C, 2d USA
R'd Phelan, Co. A, 95th Pa.
J. Dailey, Co. I, 37th Penn.
J. L. Wissous, Co. G, 6th Me.
J. C. Touseley, musician, Co. A, 1st N. J.
B. White, Co. I, 3d N. J.
C. Schnell, musician, Co. H, 1st New-Jersey.
Sergt. C. Howe, Co. I, 52d New-York.
Gus. Assmy, Co. K, 52d N.Y.
Thos. Wine, Co. H, 7th N. J.
R. Bergeas, Co. D, 98th N.Y.
D. L. Bums, Co.A, 57th Penn.
W. A. Scott, Co.A, 85th Penn.
B.F.Salsbury,Co.G,11th Me.
J. W. Bacon, Co. E, 3d Vt.
G. Bessey, Co. A. McClellan Dragoons.
J. H. McClellan, Co. C, 7th New-Jersey.
G. Banks, Co. E, 44th N. Y.
E. Rider, Co. A. 1st N. J.
D. E. Taylor, Co. I, 3d Mich.
T. Lyons, Co. C, 1st N. J.
H. C. Curtis, Co. F, 11th Me.
G. Chear, Co. F, 61st N. Y.
A. Davis, Co. G, 2d Ex.
D. Taylor, Co. C, 103d Penn.
W. Drummond, musician, Co. C, 8th N. J.
J. McClary, Co. H, 8th N.J.
W. Reynolds, Co. I, 73d N.Y.
Chas. E. Richmond, 1st Cal.
Nelson Knapp, Co. C, [illegible] Penn.
Corp. Stillman T. Mattison, Co. A, 3d R. I.
Chas. H. Oats, Co. G, [illegible] Mass.
Andrew J. Chase, Co. H, 1st Minnesota.
Wm. H. Lewis, Co. H, [illegible] N. Y.
Jesse K. Sherwood, Co. G, 19th Mass.
Christ. Ellenger, Co. E, 7th N. Y.
James Biffin, Co. A, [illegible] N. Y.
Geo.P.Smith, Co. C, 5th Wis.
Corp. Allen Sherman, Co. A, 96th N. Y.
Corp. Isaac Baur, Co. F, 81st N. Y.
Geo. Blaich, Co. B, 101st N.Y.
Rich Westacoff, Co. F, 19th Mass.
Orin Colby, Co. K, 5th Vt.
Henry Viegler, Co. E, 31st Penn.
John Smith, Co. C, 1st N.Y.
James Gibson, Co.C, 81stN.Y.
John Cross, Co. E, 40th N.Y.
John Anderson, Co.I, 3d N.J.
Sergt. Geo. Groner, Co. F, 4th N. J.
Corp. Wm. Giffart, Co. E, 72d N. Y.
Lyman E. Miller, Co. E, 72d N. Y.
Joseph Benson, Co. D, 88th Penn.
Jos. Walworth, Co. C, [illegible] Penn.
Wm. T. White, Co. I, 5th Wis.
Thos. B. Riley, Co. H, 22d Mass.
Albert Talmadge, Co. B, 3d N. J.
Timothy Mahony, Co. B, 29th Mass.
Jas. R. Johnson, Co. B, 93d Penn.
Sergt. Caleb R. Dale, Co. A, 10th Penn.
Edward Collins, Co. K, 7th Maine.
E. Null, Co. K, 4th N. J.
J. McCann, Co. B, 88th N.Y.
O. Fraiz, Co. G, 64th N. Y.
Olando O. Foreman, Co. F, 44th N. Y.
Martin F. Mose, Prisoner, Co. A, 7th N. C.
H. Gaskins, Prisoner, Co. A, 18th N. C.
Clinton Leveredge, Co. B, Berdan's S. S.
H. Fallon, Co. L, Berdan's Sharp Shooters.
G. Punch, Co. B, 81st Penn.
Phillip Effinga, Co. K, 53d N. Y.
C. D. Hulbert, Co. K, 83d Penn.
H. D. Hunnecher, Sg't, Prisoner, Co. D, 2d S. C.
J. H. Cornelius, Lieut., Co. F, 28th N. C.
G. H. Chase, Co. C, 4th Mich.
Sergt.-Maj. Francis Murray, 69th N. Y.
Corp. Thos. Steele, Co. G, 69th N. Y.
David O. Hills, Co. I, 61st N. Y.
Jeremiah Mellan, Co. H, 2d N. Y.
LafayetteKugatt,Co.N,Baxter's Zouaves.
Flanies Titus, Co.B. 77thN.Y.
Sergt. Wm. Brandt, Co.A, 1st N. J.
John King, Co. I, 4th N. J.
Reuben Denver, Co. K, 1st N. Y.
Morrill Dickey, Co. A, 19th Mass.
Mich'l Grady, Co. F, 19th Mass.
Edm'nd Wright, Co. L, 72d Pa.
Otis Travis, Co. G, 106th Pa.
Corp. Alonzo V. Walker, Co. E, 15th Mass.
Louis Hoffman, Co. A, 72d Penn.
W. H. Crocstell, Co. I, 11th Me.
M. Garvey, Co. A, 73d N. Y.
B. Laurent, Co. A, 55th N. Y.
U. Sloan, Co. B, 103d Penn.
Jas. E. Hart, Co. B, 2d Vt.
Daniel Scilly, Co. B, 6th Vt.
Levi Books, Co. D, 93d Pa.
John Pugh, Co. G, 10th Penn.
W. A. Gould, Co. A, 6th Me.
J. M. Rise, Co. C, 101st N. Y.
J. Perkins, Co. C, 101stN.Y.
W. Bumbank, Co. H, 1st N. J.
Corp. C L. Piper, Co. C, 4th Vt.
John White, Co. A, 2d N. J.
F. Hentzler, Co. I, 64th N.Y.
J. Parinth, Co. G, 93d N. Y.
W. H. Shover, Co. G, 43d N. Y.
Corp. Geo. O. Dole, Co. B, 42d N. Y.
Serg. John C. Beadel, Co. I, 3d New-Jersey.
Corp. N. G. Gland, Kennedy's Bat'y, 1st N. Y. A.
Cor. Chs. F. Davis, Co. B, 1st New-Jersey.
Benj. B. Levais, Co. B, [illegible] Penn.
Geo. Hibbard, Co. G, 5th Vt.
Corp. Jos. B. Stanton, Co. H, 81st N. Y.
Jas. Dion, Co. G, 2d Vt.
Serg.-Maj. Jas. L. Belaen, 81st New-York.
Wm. H. Rogers, Co. D, 2d N.J.
Pat'k Russell, Co. H, 3d N.J.
Hiram Hauscam, Co. C, 3d Vt.
Gil't Owen, Co. I, 77th N. Y.
John Leberth, Co.B. 31st Pa.
Geo. H. Leighler, Co. C, 6th Maine.
Cor. M. Moon, Co. F, 6th Me.
Wm. Snyder, Co. D, 104th Penn.
A. V. Quaintance, Co. K, 49th N. Y.
G. Withright, Co. A, 49th N. Y.
L. Groff, Co. K, 77th N. Y.
E. L. Evans, Serg't, Co. H, 105th Penn.
D. D. Vancira, Co. C, 3d N. J.
T. Clancy, Co. K, 53d N. Y.
B. Calvern, prisoner, Co. F, 28th N. C.
N. T. Reoose, Co. C, 3d N. J.
F. McBride, Co. K, 53d Penn.
M. Hopkins, Co. A, 8th Ill. Cavalry.
R. Lewis, Co. G, 31st Penn.
L. Southern, Co. G, 4th N.J.
C. Case, Co. F, 98th N. Y.
E.W. Edson, Co. I, 1st Penn. Rifles.
Wm. Weeks, Co. H, 2d Del.
H. Allen, Co. I, Berdan's S.
Wm.H. Wailey, Co.B, 93d Pa.
Wm. Grimes, Co. D, 71st Pa.
Albert Doble, Co. E, 7th Me.
David Reed, Co. D, 93d Pa.
H.G.Barker, Co.D, 56th N.Y.
G.M.Presler, Co.B, 56th N.Y.
I. H. Phillips, Co. F, 7th Pa.
B. Ratican, Co. G, 31st Pa.
Peter Dewey, Co. C, 5th Vt.
Jos. Helder, Co. B, 93d Pa.
Alex. Myers, Co. A, 7th NY.
L. Walker, Co. A, 104th Pa.
J. O'Delimus, Co. A, 5th NY
A. Leeson, Co. C, 3d N. J.
J.M. Bowman, Co.C, 10th Pa.
Levi Dexter, Co. E, 96th NY
R. Clark, Co. E, 87th N. Y.
O.V. Hutchinson, Co.E, 6th V
M. Eaton, Co. K, 100th N. Y.
H. H. McCloud, Co.G, 4th Vt.
B. Spencer, Co. B, 77th N.Y.
Corp. J. Whipple, Co. A, 96th N. Y.
A. H. Leary, Co.K, 7th N.J.
G. Lyner, Co. A, 11th Me.
I. Baird, Co. G, 1st N. J.
H. Ganahan, Co. K, 96th Va.
Corp. F. Langhbroh, Co. H, 93d Va.
C. Gurry, Co. F, 63d N. Y.
Corp. H. P. Rutherford, Co. K, 106th Penn.
T. Libo, Co. K, 106th Penn.
C. W. Averil, Co. F, 6th Me.
B. Taylor, musician, Co. F, 2d Vt.
Sergt. A. Judson, Co. L, Berdan's S. S.
L. D. Miles, Co. E, 3d Vt.
J. Wickmire, Co.C, 72d Penn.
K. Holeuse, Co.K, 106th Penn.
H. Krider, Co. B, 73d Penn.
E. Morril, musician, Co. C, 6th Maine.
J. Fouchet, Co. C, 23d Penn.
M. C. Chapman, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
H. J. Goram, Co. I, 6th Vt.
J. Zoatz, Co. C, 93d Penn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

The One Hundred and Eighth Anniversary—The Academy of Music Crowded—Distribution of the Annual Prizes—Soldier Students.

Who originated the highly approved custom of College Commencements taking place in the floral season, we are not informed. The practice is, however, highly approved among the schools of learning, and the successful aspirants are not only crowned with wreathes of bay and laurel, but smothered in roses, pelted with pinks, showered with lilies, and hailed in a double sense with all the most delightful contributions of the conservatory. The Academy of Music therefore bloomed, blossomed and radiated pleasant fragrance, yesterday, on the occasion of the One Hundred and Eighth Commencement of Columbia College. Seldom have those classic halls contained a more brilliant audience, or resounded with sweether sounds than the music of the excellent orchestra which Mr. HELMSMULLER directed throughout the day. The stage was tastefully decorated with the national colors, and at 10 o'clock precisely the Committee of Arrangements conducted to their seats the President, Faculty, Trustees and invited guests. Among others of note were President King, Professors Lieber, Nairne, Davies, Peck, McVickar, Drisler, Schmidt and Anderson, Chancellor Ferris, of the New-York University, Bishop DeLancey, Rev. Drs.

[illegible] Hardenburg, Vermilye, [illegible], Huntington and Duffie; Gulian C. Verplanck, [illegible], Hamilton Fish, Professor Coakley, of the New-York University; Robt. Ray, Clarkson Warren, and others of like note, including many of the Alumni. After prayer by the Chaplain, the following programme was observed:

Greek Salutatory Poem	C. Sigourney Knox.
Latin Salutatory Poem	John A. Vanderpoel.
English Salutatory Oration	Francis Babcock.
German Salutatory Oration	N. Ellsworth Cornwall, Jr.
Oration—"Causes of Decline in Political Morality,"	W. A. Ogden Hegeman.
Oration—"The Battle of Life"	Wm. H. Benjamin.
Oration—"American Genius"	Chas. E. Congdon.
Oration—"The Elements of a True Success,"	Gerardus Post.
Oration—"Concerning Realities"	Henry A. Dows.
Oration—"Compensations of Life"	W. G. Lathrop, Jr.
Oration—"The Dignity of Labor"	R. B. Canfield.
Master's Oration—"Trials of the Commonwealth,"	Edward Henry Anderson, A. B.
Valedictory Poem	Leroy M. Yale.

The Greek, Latin and German salutatory addresses did not appear to strike the audience as familiar tongues—even allusions to SEIGEL and ROSECRANS, in the German salutatory, passed unnoticed. Of the remaining addresses, those of FRANCIS BABCOCK, WILLIAM H. BENJAMIN, and GERARDUS POST, seemed to meet with special favor. The speech of the latter in particular was well delivered and did him great credit. The master's oration by EDWARD HENRY ANDERSON, and the valedictory poem by LEROY M. YALE, also, deserved particular mention. All of the speakers were rewarded with the floral tributes, but, for some reason, most of them declined to gather all the offerings, generally collecting two or three, and leaving the balance to be trodden under the feet of their successors. Nearly all the speakers touched upon the war, and brought down the house with patriotic allusions.

The testimonials were awarded to the following:

HONOR MEN.

Senior Class—First Five—C. Sigourney Knox, J. A. Vanderpoel, Francis Babcock, W. A. Ogden Hegeman, W. H. Benjamin.

Junior Class—Hiram Hunt Nazro, Daniel Marvin, Jr., Randall Cook Hall, Stephen Ferris Holmes, Stephen Howard Thayer, Jr.

Sophomore Class—T. Frelinghuysen, Corvell Demarest, Jones Butler Kissam, Duane Shuler Emerson, John Magnus Adams, Charles Burroughs Rice.

Freshman Class—Wm. B. Walker, Thos. C. Campbell, S. Walden Cook, Henry Rutgers Beekman, Jas. Lyman Price.

The prize of the Alumni Association, $50, was awarded to C. Sigourney Knox, the most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class.

Prizes for Proficiency in German—Junior Class, first prize, $30, James Murray; second, $20, R. C. Hall. Sophomore Class—First, $30, J. M. Adams; second, $20, F. W. Jackson.

Prizes of the Seminary—Greek prize, $30, to H. A. Dows. English prize, $20, EDWARD ROBERT ATWILL.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following members of the Graduating Class: Edward R. Atwill, Francis Babcock, Robert E. Bartow, William H. Benjamin, Robert B. Canfield, Chas. E. Congdon, N. Ellsworth Cornwall, Jr., J. Halsey Curtis, Henry A. Dows, James G. K. Duer, P. Forrester, George W. Gillespie, Louis Haight, Wm. A. Ogden Hegeman, Burral Hoffman, William H. Jackson, C. Sigourney Knox, W. Gerard Lathrop, Jr., Geo. A. Lawrence, William H. Martin, Henry H. Marvin, Cornelius B. Mitchell, Charles W. Ogden, Edward M. Pell, Richard V. Pell, Gerardus Post, R. Harper Root, Charles A. Spencer, Foster Thayer, John A. Vanderpoel, Francis Willis, William H. Willis, Jr., Leroy M. Yale.

The following young gentlemen, absent by permission, mostly doing duty in the service of the country, who belonged to the graduating class, received degrees as if they had been present: Henry C. Bolton, John Thomas Burr, Leslie Chase, Walter Cutting, Charles D. Fuller, William E. Laight, Charles Rockland Tyng, David Burr Oliphant, and J. D. Berrian Mitchell, (Lieutenant Harris Cavalry.)

JOHN L. CHURCHILL, of the Seventh Regiment, and LAWRENCE Y. HOPKINS, also doing duty in the army, were present, and separately called up to receive their degrees. They were loudly applauded.

The Degree of A. M. was conferred upon the following graduates of 1859: Edward H. Anderson, Richard S. Bacon, Thomas J. Benjamin, John Crosby Brown, Edward F. Browning, T. Caldwell, Frank P. Church, Gouverneur Cruger, Wm. J. Cushman, J. W. Duer, Cortlandt de P. Field, J. Frederick Grosvenor, Chas. A. Jackson, Wm. Jay, James P. Larcombe, William Lummis, George W. Maynard, J. Emery McClintock, James Frederick Morse, S. Whitney Phœnix, Wm. L. Raymond, Stephen P. Reynolds, Wm. T. Sabine, Oscar E. Schmidt, J. Augustus Slepper, G. M. Tooker, J. F. Trenor, Henry B. Whitehouse, Robert B. Van Kleeck, Jr. Also on Wm. J. Sayres, of the Class of 1854; Albert Ward Hale, of the Class of 1853; Lewis A. Curlies, of the Class of 1858.

Honorius causa, the degree of A. B. and of A. M. on IRVING GRINNELL, of A. M. on HENRY P. BALCOM, Superintendant of Public Schools, Middletown, Conn.; also on HENRY J. SCUDDER, A. M., of Trinity College.

The degree of S. T. D. was conferred on Rev. SAM'L BUELL, Rector of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie; Rev. GEORGE JARVIS GEER, of St. Timothy's Church, New-York; MCCUNE SMITH, Church of the Ascension, New-York; BENJ. M. MARTIN, Professor of Philosophy and History, New-York University.

The valedictory oration, by WM. H. WILLIS, Jr., was delivered in excellent taste; and after the benediction, the exercises closed with the address by President KING, and the inspiring strains of the National airs.

Case of the Murderer, Hawkins.

LETTER FROM HIM CORRECTING THE MISSTATEMENTS OF THE EXPRESS.

Mr. HAWKINS, the colored man, who, for the killing of his Captain at sea, is sentenced to be hanged on Friday of this week, has sent us the following note, with an urgent request for its publication:

CITY PRISON, Monday, June 23, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to write a few lines about noted mistakes done in papers. This mistake I speak of may be seen in the *Express* of the 20th instant, made by the reporter, who is a Dutchman, and of course the reader will permit me to say that no more could be expected, either from the *Express* or the double-headed Dutch reporter. The article is, "The Case of William H. Hawkins, Convicted and Sentenced to be Hung, June 27, 1862."

The *Express* says that HAWKINS showed much gratitude toward the *Express* for not printing any false reports of his case. The Dutchman has added to this that HAWKINS said there was no false swearing, and everybody, witnesses, Judge and jury gave him justice. I (HAWKINS) told him that the Court done according to the testimony of the witnesses what they thought proper, but the witnesses, in many statements was very false. Again, he says that HAWKINS told him that he was drove to do it, the deed. This conversation never took place at all. Again, he says that the District-Attorney had shown the counsel some points for a new trial. Is it to be believed by any sensible man or woman that Mr. SPENCER an advocate and attorney-at-law, and protector in the United States Court, would go to the District Attorney, SMITH, for knowledge in his own defence? The editor of the *Express* perhaps don't know any better, and God help him, for things are so far out of *his reach that he can't help himself.*

They also say that HAWKINS believes that pardon may be obtained on the account of DONELSON, FETHERSTON and KELLEY. This is very poor grounds to go on, for what is one man's meat is another's poison; besides it would show much weakness in the brain of any person to make such open sentiments of his own case.

However, I have sense enough to know a Dutchman from a white man, to prove this fact. Mr. ——, a white gentleman, says in the TIMES, in making mention of the said article, "Mr." HAWKINS, showing thereby that he knew that all persons born in the New-England States have names. That showed Mr. ——'s gentlemanship and manners; besides this he gave the correct account of the conversation in the TIMES the next morning.

I mention this for fear that the *Express* may think that HAWKINS may be a little soft; he may be somewhat green, but the smaller and greener the squash, the more room for improvement. The reporter came in the Toombs with a gentleman with a pass, and the general impression is that he will be in soon again with a police pass if he is well watched.

Skip the *Police Gazette* and take the *Express* for six months, and a man would become so low that he would want jack-screws to heave him up.

WM. H. HAWKINS.

P. S.—If Gen. HUNTER comes as near the truth as the *Express* does, the President would have had him as low as the *Express* is, long ago.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ELEVENTH WARD HOMICIDE.—The Coroner commenced the taking of testimony in this case yesterday afternoon. Officer ABEL D. HUNT, of the Eleventh Precinct, who made the arrest of MICHAEL MORAN, one of the parties suspected of having aided in the commission of the homicide, was examined at length by Coroner NAUMANN. In addition to what has already been reported, Officer HUNT testified "that when he took his prisoner before Justice STEERS on Sunday morning, he told the Justice that he considered the man who had been knocked down, to be in a very dangerous condition, as he had not spoken since the affair occurred. A man named TRACY then stepped up to the Judge and said that the German who was struck had been in Court that morning. The Justice immediately sent an officer of the Court around to see if the man was seriously injured. When the Court officer returned, he reported to the Justice that he had seen the man said to be injured, and also the doctor who was attending him. The Court officer further stated to Justice STEERS that the doctor said the blow might have been caused by a club, or a fall, but that he did not think it anything more than a flesh wound. The justice then discharged my man, Dr. FREDERICK ROESLER. The physician who attended the deceased from the time of the occurrence till his death, then testified, among other things, that the man was insensible all the time; that his skull was seriously fractured, and that he took out a part of it. The Doctor further tes[illegible] the man; at least, no officer of a Court." The inquest, not being concluded at a late hour last evening, it was further adjourned over till to-day, at the same place. The excitement in regard to the homicide, instead of abating, seemed rather to increase yesterday throughout the Eleventh Ward, and especially among those who are the same countrymen as the deceased.

SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—A collection of ninety-three oil-paintings, chiefly by American artists, was sold, yesterday, by Mr. HENRY C. SCRIBNER, at his salesroom, No. 111 Nassau-street. The bidding was not spirited, and the prices obtained were very low.

A "Study of the great picture of the Deluge," by CHURCH, went for $92 50, a sum, considering the painter, though certainly an early work, almost next to nothing.

Mr. D. M. CARTER's "Death of the Virgin," brought $265, the highest price paid for any of the paintings.

A pretty little picture called "Children of the Woods," painted by Mr. G. H. YEWELL, sold for $62 40.

A "Draught Horse," J. F. HERRING, painted to order for the late Mr. DANIELS, was sold for $55.

"Embarkation from an Eastern European Port," by YAN VAN ASSELYN, a Dutch painter, and probably the only original picture by this artist in the country, was sold for $160.

The other artists of any note represented, were J. H. Cafferty, J. A. Hows, R. W. Hubbard, H. A. Loop, S. Coleman, Jr., J. O. B. Inman, George H. Hall, William Hart, D. Johnson, Marcus Waterman, T. P. Rossiter, A. F. Tate, Chapman, and Charles Rosenberg.

FIRE IN ATTORNEY-STREET.—Betweon 10 and 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the large building Nos. 163 and 165 Attorney-street. ADAM KNOBLOCK, cabinet-maker, was the occupant of the shop where the fire originated. His loss is about $500. He is insured for $400 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The fifth floor was a chair factory, occupied by SCHMIDT & FELDS. Their damage is about $400, upon which they have an insurance for $200 in the Tradesmen's Insurance Company. HYDE & READMULLER, cabinet-makers, upon the same floor, lost about $200 worth of property. A cabinet-maker, named GEORGE HESS, occupied the whole of the third floor. His loss, on stock and tools, was at least $800. He is insured for $1,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. GEORGE KEMMELKEMP, cabinet-maker, occupied the second floor. He was damaged by water to the amount of $200, upon which he has an insurance for $500 in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company. JOHN ADELMAN, also a cabinet-maker on the first floor, lost on stock and fixtures about $300. He is fully insured in the St. Nicholas, St. Mark's and Harmony Insurance Companies. The building, which is a double one, was occupied by cabinet shops. It was owned by GEORGE MARSHALL, and is almost entirely destroyed. It was insured for $4,000 in the Rutgers and Stuyvesant Insurance Companies.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.—The unclaimed baggage which has been accumulating for the last five years in the storehouse of the California, Havana and New-Orleans Steamship Co., was sold at auction yesterday by H. H. LEEDS & Co., at No. 23 Nassau-st. The luggage comprised 256 lots, including trunks, valises, carpet-bags, chests, boxes, packages, sailor's bags, &c. The attendance was large, and the bidding as spirited as could be expected, considering the uncertain value of the articles sold. We noticed among the bidders quite a number of the employes of the Company, whose mysterious discrimination in favor of certain lots, apparently valueless, indicated great clairvoyant powers, or else a previous overhauling of the baggage. None of the purchasers appeared to be inclined to open their treasure in presence of the audience, so that it was impossible to tell who had made a bargain or who was "sold." One streak of luck was reported—that of a man who purchased lot No. 203 for $11, which proved to contain watch-movements valued at $100, more or less. The total amount of the sales netted from $1,000 to $1,200. To-day LEEDS & Co. will sell at Astoria, L. I., commencing at 11 o'clock, the household furniture, horses, carriages, &c., of JAMES D. SOUTER, Esq., whose property in North Carolina, to the amount of $300,000 and upward, was confiscated by the rebel Government.

HARLEM CHASSEURS.—This well-drilled and effective organization are about to connect themselves with the Seventh Regiment as Company L, and to form a part of the State Militia. They held their annual election on Monday evening last, which resulted in the unanimous choice of ALEXANDER KETCHUM as Captain, PATRICK FITZSIMMONS as First Lieutenant, and JOHN E. GRIFFIN as Second Lieutenant. Capt. KETCHUM was formerly a member of the Vermont Blues, and enjoys a high reputation for military skill, &c. He is very anxious to join the Seventh Regiment at Baltimore, and has the written promise of fifty-eight of his company to remain in active service until the rebels are brought to their allegiance, or their "own bodies lie mouldering in the ground." Lieut. GRIFFIN is an active spirit in this new company and his long military experience as a member of the Seventh will add greatly to the character of the Harlem Chasseurs.

THE OVER ISSUE OF INDIANA STATE STOCKS.—In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the Grand Jury returned a number of indictments, among which were three against Mr. SAMUEL HALLET, whose case has been often referred to, charging him with criminal connection with the over issue of Indiana State stocks. Two indictments were also found against Mr. D. C. STOVER, Indiana State Agent, for the same offence. Mr. HALLET appeared in Court, and gave bail in the aggregate sum of $15,000 on the three indictments, Mr. EDWARD J. BROWN, of No. 333 Broad-street, beboming his bondsman. Mr. STOVER has been taken into custody in default of bail. These indictments were then transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on motion of the District-Attorney.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. A. SCHUYLER BOGART.—Lieut. A. SCHUYLER BOGART, who died on Monday last, from wounds received at the battle of Fair Oaks, was buried, yesterday, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. Deceased was a member of the First United States Chasseurs, and was a son of the late ALWYN BOGART, M. D. A number of the members of the Seventh Company, National Guard, to which the late Lieutenant belonged, attended the funeral in citizen's dress, and escorted the remains to their final resting place.

SALES BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—United States Marshal MURRAY yesterday sold at auction the condemned slave-bark *Augusta* and cargo. The bark was sold to Mr. FAIRCHILD for $2,800, and her cargo, which was an assorted one, intended for a slave voyage, brought in the neighborhood of $4,000. The cargo of the prize steamboat *Henry Lewis*, and the prize schooner *Louisa Agnes* and cargo, were also sold, and brought good prices. The *Louisa Agnes* was sold to Mr. JAMES DEMOREST for $1,000.

LOTTERY POLICIES.—Indictments have been found, in the General Sessions, against HENRY WILSON, CHARLES DEXTER and AMOS FOOTE, for selling lottery policies. Other indictments were also found, but were not of particular interest. The Grand Jury were discharged.

BAIL FORFEITED.—In the case of JAMES NESBIT, indicted for attempt at burglary, bail of $1,000 was forfeited, he not appearing when called, in the General Sessions. His bondsman was Mr. H. B. LORD, of No. 208 Henry-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SEMI-MONTHLY MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening the semi-monthly conversational meeting of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society was held in the Academy of Music. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, there was a large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen, and a fine display of flowers upon the President's table. The President, J. W. DEGRAW, Esq., occupied the chair. A communication was received, asking the Society to recommend a plan of E. WEBBE for expelling worms from the city. If by his plan all the worms are not expelled by 1864 he desires no pay. The subject was referred to a Special Committee, of which Dr. J. B. JONES was made Chairman. S. B. BROPHY, Esq., read a communication from L. BRANDEIS, on the Anacharis Alsinostrum, a fresh water plant of wonderful powers of increase, not known among botanists to have flower-bearing plants. He has had the plant flower in his aquarium, and regards the discovery of great interest to botany. The special subject for discussion—"The Neglected Fruits and Flowers of America," was considered at considerable length, and was laid on the table to be taken up at the next regular meeting.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Ou Tuesday night, Officer FARRELL, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, saw a man at the Fulton Ferry, having a saddle and bridle, under circumstances that aroused his suspicions. He questioned the fellow, who alleged that he had just taken a horse to MARSTON & POWERS' yard for a Mr. HOPKINS. The Officer proceeded to the spot indicated, and there found a horse stolen on the night of the 22d inst. from ISAAC C. SCHENCK, at New-Lots. In some unaccountable manner the Officer permitted the thief to escape.

A SEASONABLE ARREST.—A burglar named BARNEY BROWN, was caught on Tuesday night in the act of breaking into the residence of EDMUND DRIGGS, Collector of Taxes.

The "Banner Republican Club of Brooklyn," will hold a public meeting to-night at Gothic Hall, Adams-st. GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., will deliver an address. Subject—"The Way of Peace." Admission free.

LONG ISLAND CROPS.—The farmers in all parts of Long Island have a promise of very extensive crops the present year.

CITY COURT CALENDAR.—For this day.—Nos. 8, 6, 20, 10, 18, 32, 44.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1777, 1909, 2301, 2209, 1977, 2357, 2361, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2385, 2389, 2393, 2395, 2397. *Part II.*—Nos. unchanged.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2593, 2595, 2597, 2601, 2603, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619. *Part II.*—Nos. unchanged.

The Act of 1860 in Respect to the Observance of the Sabbath—Its Violation Not a Criminal Offence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffmann.

The People vs. John Osmer & Nicholas Jantzen.—The defendants were indicted for "publicly keeping" liquors for sale on the Sabbath. A demurrer was interposed, and the following is the decision of the Recorder on the demurrer:

The defendant is indicted for "publicly keeping" liquors on Sunday, in violation of the forty-third section of the act commonly called "The Metropolitan Police Act," which declares "that it shall not be lawful for any person to *publicly keep* or dispose of any intoxicating liquors on the first day of the week, called Sunday," under a penalty of $50 for each offence, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the People of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the County wherein the offence was committed, for the benefit of the Police Life Insurance Fund, &c., &c.

The first count charges in detail the facts, which it is alleged constituted in law a "public keeping," and the second count in express terms charges that defendant "publicly kept" liquors, &c., in violation of the statute. It is not charged that the liquors were so kept for the *purpose of sale or disposal*, or that defendant did sell or dispose of the same.

The two principal questions raised on the demurrer are:

1. Whether under the law just quoted the "publicly keeping" of liquors on Sunday is made a misdemeanor?

2. If so, whether the facts specially alleged in the first count constitute in law such public keeping?

If the act of "publicly keeping" is not *criminal* but merely subjects the offender to a penalty, to be recovered on a civil action for the benefit of the Police Life Insurance Fund, the consideration of all the second question becomes unnecessary. The Revised Statutes 5 ed., p. 980, sec. 54, declare that where the performance of any act is prohibited by statute, and *no penalty* for the violation of such statute is imposed, either in the same act containing such prohibition, or in any other section or statute, the doing such act shall be deemed a misdemeanor. Under this provision it has been decided "that when an act is prohibited by statute, which is not criminal at common law, or made so by a former statute, and a *penalty is imposed* in the same statute declaring such prohibition, the act is not indictable unless it is made so by the statute itself. People *vs.* Stevens, 13 Wendel, 341. People *vs.* Van Zandt, 2 Parker, 168. People *vs.* Behan, 17 N. Y. R., 516.

The case of the People *vs.* Van Zandt arose upon an indictment for selling liquor on Sunday, in violation of the law, which provided that no keeper of any inn, tavern, &c., should, on Sunday, sell or dispose of any liquors, except to lodgers and travelers, and that all offenders should, on being convicted, forfeit two dollars and fifty cents. The statute did not declare the offence to be a misdemeanor, and the Court held it was not one. Judge Strong said: "The statute imposes a penalty. The law which declares violation of statutory provisions to be misdemeanors, limits its application to cases where no penalty is imposed. The maxim *inclusio unius exclusio alterius* is peculiarly applicable to criminal cases."

The mere act of selling liquor on Sunday was not indictable at common law. The sale of it in such a manner as to interfere with the proper and orderly observance of the Sabbath was indictable as a nuisance, like any other Sunday trading. Mr. Justice Littleton, in a charge to the Grand Jury in the Court of King's Bench, recognized that principle when he said that "Sunday trading, if carried on to an extent which created a nuisance, would be indictable at common law."—Note to Wharton's Precedents, p. 756.

But there is no authority for saying that the mere act of "publicly keeping" liquor on Sunday, without reference to the sale or disposal of it, was at common law indictable. Since, therefore, this "public keeping" was not indictable at common law, and it being conceded that no statute has hitherto made it so, the remaining question is, whether it is made so by the statute of 1860, under which this indictment is found.

The act of 1860 does not say that the publicly keeping or disposal of liquors on Sunday shall be a misdemeanor, or that it shall be punished as a crime. For the reasons above given, it cannot be deemed a misdemeanor, unless the intention of the Legislature to make it so is clearly apparent from the general provisions of the act. In the language of the Court of Appeals, in the case of the People *vs.* Benan, 17 N. Y. Reports, page 510, "it is simply a question of legislative intent." In the case of Behan the Court of Appeals decided that the sale of liquors without license was, under the Excise law of 1857, a misdemeanor, although the law did not declare it to be so; because, as the Court said, "upon a careful examination of the whole statute, the conclusion is irresistible that such was the intention of the Legislature." It will be seen in reference to that law, that any person violating any of its provisions, was to be taken before a magistrate, to be tried or held to bail to appear at next Oyer and Terminer, or General Sessions, &c. And the Court was directed to instruct Grand Jurors especially to inquire into all offences against the provisions of the law, and all offences under it. But the law of 1860 contains no such provisions, and the learned District-Attorney concedes, and I think necessarily and properly so, that there is nothing in the act itself, from which a Legislature intended to make the "publicly keeping" of liquors on Sunday a *criminal offence*, can be inferred, unless it is to be found in the concluding paragraph of section 42, which makes it the duty of the Superintendent of Police to strictly enforce the *provisions* of the section, by the proper orders in respect thereto, to the members of the Metropolitan force, and the duty of the said members in respect to enforcing the provisions of the section to "proceed in the manner provided by law for the arrest of offenders."

It is ordered that the closing words of the clause, viz., "proceed in a manner provided by law for the arrest of offenders" refers to so much of the Revised Statutes as is included under the general head of "the arrest and examination of offenders," the provisions of which are solely applicable to criminal offenders, and that this reference to the Revised Statutes manifests the intent of the Legislature to make the act complained of a crime.

Under established rules for the construction of statutes, I am compelled to reject this reading of the law. And even if the words "provided by law" are made to read "provided by the Revised Statutes," the effect would not be what the prosecution claim. The Revised Statutes, so far as they relate to the "arrest of offenders," simply direct the officer to arrest the offender, take him before a Magistrate and make a charge. There his power and duty ends. All this he is required to do by the very terms of the act of 1860, which contains express provisions relating to arrests, and it seems to me the words above quoted alone have reference to these provisions, and that such is the reasonable and fair construction of the section.

Section 30, for instance, empowers the Police to arrest without warrant and take into custody any person who shall commit in his presence any breach of the peace or offence prohibited by act of the Legislature or by *City Ordinance*, and take the persons so arrested before a Magistrate; yet it cannot be claimed that for the violation of a City Ordinance, a man is under this law, to be punished criminally. Section 26 prescribes the duties of the members of the force in making arrests for any cause, as to reporting the same, with name of party, alleged offence, place of arrest and place of detention, and it seems clear to me that the words in the 42d Section are *intended to apply to that* and similar provisions. I see nothing, then, in the law of 1860, expressive of an intent to make the violation of the clause relating to Sunday observance a *criminal offence*. There are many reasons for believing it was not so intended.

Briefly stated, the chief of these are as follows: 1st. As above stated, the act prescribes a penalty to be recovered in a civil suit, and does not declare the offence a crime. 2d. Section 29 of the act which enumerates the powers and duties of the police, by its very terms recognizes a distinction between "crimes" and "non-observance of Sunday." It says that the police shall enforce every law relating to the "*suppression and punishment* of crime," or to the "*observance of Sunday.*" If the violation of the provisions of this act relating to *Sunday* was a *crime*, it would have been included in the words "suppression and punishment of crime," and the use of the other words was unnecessary.

2d Section (43) is specially devoted to an enumeration of certain misdemeanors, and the offences against the provisions relating to Sunday are not included. If the Legislature had intended such offence to be considered misdemeanors, it is fair to presume it would in this section have so declared.

Fourth—In order to secure a due observance of Sunday, it was necessary, by this act, to declare the public keeping or sale of liquors on that holy day a crime. The Excise law of 1857 was in full force, which made it a misdemeanor for any inn or tavern-keeper, or licensed person to sell or give away any intoxicating liquors on Sunday as a beverage, and which also made it a misdemeanor for any person not licensed to sell liquors at all; so that without the aid of the law of 1860, those who violated the sanctity of the Sabbath in that respect could be prosecuted as criminals. Such being the case, it is clear to my mind that all the Legislature deemed it necessary to do, and all they have done by the law of 1860, was to make the public keeping as well as selling of liquor on Sunday a subject of police regulation—not declaring it a misdemeanor, but giving the police power to suppress it on that day, and making all violation of the law a source of revenue to the Police Life Insurance fund, for the benefit of which it declares the penalties shall be collected. I am unable to see that any other fair construction can be given to the law.

Having come to the conclusion that the offence charged is not one of which the Criminal Courts can take cognizance, it would be improper for me to express any opinion as to whether the facts alleged in the first count constitute, in law, a public keeping. That is a question for the Civil Courts, in which actions may be brought to recover the penalties prescribed by the act.

Defendant must have judgment on the demurrer.

The District Attorney gave notice of appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and asked for a stay of proceedings in respect to all indictments in similar cases, until the first Monday in October next, stating that by that time a decision on the appeal would likely be rendered. The motion was granted.

The Corporation and Its Contracts—Singular Official Figuring.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Marvin.

Wm. B. Fitch and another vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was an action (commenced in 1853) to recover $47,500, and interest, claimed to be due the plaintiffs, as assignees, for damages and extra work done in erecting a bulkhead on the North River, between Piers No. 20 and No. 23, 364 feet in length.

The bulkhead was intended to be 50 feet wide at the bottom and 45 feet at the top. The *specifications* calling for bids stated that the bulkhead was to be 50 feet wide at the bottom and five feet at the top, whilst the contract signed by the parties described it as alleged as 57 feet wide, both *top* and *bottom*. The contractor constructed the bulkhead, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, 50 by 45. While engaged upon the work, certain other persons, as alleged, under a license from the City, filled in *the space behind the bulkhead* in such a manner as to drive it out into the river 50 feet, where the water was much deeper, compelling a large amount of extra work; and for the difference in the cost of construction of the work, as done, and that called for in the specifications, and for the extra work thus claimed for, the Jury on a former trial, in 1856, gave the plaintiffs $33,375.

Upon appeal from the judgment entered on that verdict, the General Term dismissed the complaint. The Court of Appeals ordered a new trial, which was now had, and after a trial of several days the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $12,106 60, and interest thereon from May, 1853, making in all the sum of $19,859 11.

Exceptions were taken by the defendant's counsel, which were ordered to be heard at the General Term in the first instance.

Abram Wakeman and E. W. Stoughton for plaintiffs; Henry H. Anderson for the Corporation.

Vendor and Purchaser—Deeds and Collateral Agreements.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Edward J. Ogilvie vs. Simon Lightstone.—In this case the plaintiff gave a deed with a warranty of title under covenant, that the land was free from incumbrances, except an outstanding lease, which had two years and seven months to run. An agreement was also executed between the parties that whatever sum or sums of money should be required to obtain possession of the house and lot at the expiration of the lease named in the covenant against incumbrances, should be deducted from the note given by the defendant to the plaintiff as a part of the consideration or purchase money.

It so happened that, before the expiration of the lease, the lessee, as alleged, destroyed the house. The defendant, supposing that he was entitled to deduct the value of the house from the note given to the plaintiff, (under the agreement,) insisted upon that right. This action was thereupon brought to recover upon the note, and the defence was the claim of the defendant alluded to. It was also urged that the agreement made between the parties was executed before the delivery of the deed, although it was dated subsequently to such delivery.

Upon the trial the Court held that the defendant was not entitled to make the deduction claimed—that the lessee who tore down the house was liable to the defendant, as owner, for its value, and that the agreement referred to could not therefore sustain the defence. Judgment was given to the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed.

In deciding upon the appeal the Court now held, per DALY, J., that the judgment at Special Term was correct, and should be affirmed. The remedy of the defendant for the destruction of the house was properly against the lessee who destroyed it, if such lessee had no right to do so; and if the lessee had such right, then the remedy was against the plaintiff, upon his covenant against incumbrance. The claim could not be sustained as a defence to this action, as there was no averment that money had been expended in attempts to get possession of the house; nor could it be supposed that there had been such disbursements, the house not being in existence.

Legal Notice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

During the Summer vacation this Court will not hold any Special Term or Chambers on Saturday, and no orders will be granted on that day.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice Barnard.

Watson et al. vs. Rushmore et al.—Order settled.

Dennistown, &c., vs. The Logan Bank, &c.—Costs of motion in one case only granted.

Hoge vs. Spanish Gaslight Company.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

John Hopfer vs. Mary Hopfer—Decree of divorce granted.

Hunerhoff vs. Mohr et al.—Order granted.

Meyer vs. Mohr.—Order granted.

Ann Eliza Stevenson vs. Richard J. Stevenson.—Decree of separation granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 25, 1862.

$7,000 U. S. 6s 1867	100½	150 N. Y. Central R.	94
70,000 U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	102⅞	300 do	93⅞
2,000 do	102¾	350 do	93¾
19,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	106⅛	100 do s10	93⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Oreg.		100 Erie R. b10	37
W. L'n ½ yearly	105	100 Erie R. Preferred	64¼
8,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	96⅛	50 do	64⅛
5,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. 1862	101½	200 do	64
2,000 do	102½	50 do b30	64⅛
5,000 do	103	100 do b30	64¼
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '77	103	50 Hud. River R. b60	47
5,000 Ill. War Loan	103	200 Harlem Railroad	17⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. b60	58¾	100 Reading Railroad	57⅛
5,000 do	58¾	20 Mich. Cen. R.	63
3,000 do	58⅝	200 do	63¼
2,000 do	58½	50 do	63⅜
5,000 N. C. State 6s	72½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	26¾
6,000 Missouri State 6s.	51⅝	100 do	26⅞
12,000 do	51¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G'd S.	61⅝
7,000 do b30	51⅞	50 do	61⅛
3,000 Louisana St. 6s	66	50 do	61½
1,000 M. St. 8 ℘ c. Bds.	102	147 Panama Railroad	137
1,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s	101	50 do s15	137
10,000 E. R. 3d M. B., '83	97¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61⅛
9,000 E. R. 4th M. B. s5	90¾	50 do	61⅛
2,000 Har. 3d M. Bds.	89	100 do b30	61¼
18,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d Mg.	30	700 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	22
9,000 do	30¼	50 do	22⅛
5,000 Mich. So. Snkg Bs.	100⅜	550 do	22¼
3,000 Ter. H. & Alt. 1st M.	109	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	71
2,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F. B	97	20 Cleve. & Tol. R.	47¾
2,000 Del. Lac. & W. 2d M.	104	300 do	47⅞
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st Mt	93	200 do s30	47¾
3,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st Mt.	104	600 Chic. & R. I'd R.	67
8,500 Pitts. Ft. Wayne		50 do s10	67
& Chicago 1st Mt.	96⅛	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	79
10,000 do b60	97	50 do	78¾
8,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	82	50 do	78⅛
25 Am. Ex. Bank	97⅛	225 do	78¼
4,000 American Gold	108⅜	20 Mil. & P. Du Ch'n R.	36⅛
72,000 do	108¼	100 do	36¼
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	116⅛	425 do	36
100 do s30	116	300 do b60	36¼
170 do	116¼	50 do b10	36⅛
40 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	126½	45 Pitt., F. W. & Ch. R.	31
10 do	126¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	106⅛	200 Hudson River R.	47
1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Ore.		200 Mich. Cent. R.	64
W. L. ½ yearly	104½	50 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	27
6,000 do	104⅝	250 do b10	27¼
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	96⅛	50 do	27¼
1,500 Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. N.		150 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	61⅜
small	105⅝	11 Panama R.	137
21,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	33	208 Clev. & Pitts. R.	22¾
1,000 Chi. & N. W. A. Bs.	52	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	71¼
3,000 Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	85⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. R. s10	47¾
1,000 H. & St. Jo. R. B.	61⅛	200 do	47⅞
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	96⅛	100 do	48
6,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M. B.	110	150 Chic. & R. I. R.	67¼
48,500 American Gold	108⅜	125 Mill. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	36
25 Pac. Mail S. Co. s30	116	100 do	36¼
10 do	116¼	50 do b60	36⅜
250 N. Y. Cen. Railroad	93⅛	50 Little Miami R.	106
100 Erie R. Pref. b30	64⅛	47 Tol. & Wabash Pref	48

WEDNESDAY, June 25—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was quite unsettled to-day, as well as the Gold and Foreign Bill markets, the excitement of yesterday in Gold having but partially abated. At, and soon after, the early session of the Stock Exchange, the course of the market was to lower prices on the Railway Shares, New-York Central opening at 94 and falling down to 93½ ℘ cent. The decline in the other New-York Roads, and on the Western list, was only ¼@½ ℘ cent., but the demand dull, and speculation generally on a pause. Later in the day this feeling changed for the better, and at the Second Board the full rates of yesterday afternoon were restored on New-York Central, and also on most of the Western Stocks. Through both sessions of the Board, the Government Stocks were dull in demand and steady in price. The South-western State Stocks rather higher than yesterday, and Pacific Mail Shares decidedly so. The Managers of the Pacific speak with great confidence of the result of their Summer business, and there seems to be no question that the high rate of 20 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, in the way of dividends, will be preserved. The expenses of the line have been materially curtailed by a return to the old schedule of three trips per month, in place of the recent weekly arrangement, which was found to work no better for the public, while it involved a serious additional charge in the way of running expenses upon the Company. The Railway Mortgages were generally firm to-day. The issues of the Chicago and Northwestern Company advanced 2@3 ℘ cent., and were in demand.

Late in the afternoon the general market was steady, the closing prices varying but slightly from yesterday afternoon, say about as follows:

N. Y. Central	[illegible]	Mich. Southern	27¼
Erie	[illegible]	Mich. Guaranteed	62
Erie Preferred	64⅛	Illinois Central	61⅝
Pacific	116½	Toledo	48¼
Hudson	46⅝	Pittsburgh	23
Harlem Pref.	42⅜	Galena	71½
Mich. Central	64	Missouris	[illegible]
Panama	137¾	Tennessees	[illegible]
Reading	58	U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]
Rock Island	67½	Gold	[illegible]

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100	Hanover	83½
Merchants'	99¼	Metropolitan	107
Mechanics'	103½	Citizens'	96
Union	102½	East River	95
America	110	Nassau	97
City	115	Shoe & Leather	103
Tradesmen's	101	Corn Exchange	100
Greenwich	130	Continental	93
National	96	St. Nicholas	92
Seventh Ward	128	Marine	108
State of New-York	92½	Commonwealth	92
Commerce	100	Atlantic	66
American Exchange	97	New-York County	100
Chatham	84½	Imp. & Traders'	104
Bank of the Republic	94	Park	113
Bank of N. America	101		

And the following for the Railway mortgages; the prices being generally higher than yesterday:

N. Y. Central 6s	101	Ill. Cen., 7 ℘ c. '75	94½
Erie firsts	106	T. H. & Alton 1sts, 7 ℘ c.	109
Erie seconds, '64	103	T. H. & Alton 2ds, 8 ℘ c. '70	87½
Erie seconds, '79	104½	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	23
Erie thirds, '83	97¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	97¼
Erie fourths, '80	90½	Ch. & N. W. firsts	69½
Erie fifths, '88	84	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	52
Hudson firsts, '69	109	Ch. & N. W. seconds	30
Hudson thirds, '75	92	Ch. & N. W. int. bs	80
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	103½	Han. & St. J. firsts	51
Harlem thirds, '68	89	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	106
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	103½	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	104
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	107	Tol. & Wabash firsts	93
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	110	Gal. & Chicago firsts	104
Mich. So 7 ℘ c. seconds	85	Chi. & R. I. firsts	104
N. Ind. firsts	101	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	98¼
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	96½
Mich. So. & N. Ia. s. f. 7s	100½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2nds	81

The Gold Market opened at 10½@⅝ ℘ cent. lower than at the early Board, and finally closed in the afternoon at 108½@⅝ ℘ cent. After the close of the Boston steamer mail, yesterday, the export demand was less animated, but speculators appeared ready to maintain the closing price of Tuesday, in anticipation of the demand for the next direct steamers from this port. And as Gold advances the speculation in United States Notes of the Custom-house issue also looks upwards, these Notes being in many respects more convenient to hold than Gold itself, while answering, at anytime, the same purpose at the Custom-house. On this point the question as to the best paper representative of Specie is thus answered by one of the oldest money brokers in the Street:

1. For a temporary investment, the Custom House Demand Treasury Notes are the best representative of specie. They are 4@4½ ℘ cent. cheaper than gold. This difference in price will pay, on money invested, a fair interest for six months, and before that lapse of time the notes will sell at the same premium as gold, for the reason that the import duties are payable only with gold or these notes, and the Government cancels the notes as fast as they are paid in.

Our practical knowledge shows that by the taking up of 10 ℘ cent. per month of any widely circulated currency, for five successive months, the balance will concentrate slowly, even where there is no inducement to hold it for extra safety or high premium. The fact that ultimately the Demand Notes will bear a premium equal to gold, whatever that may be, will very materially retard the flowing in of these notes, and we believe that in October the Notes will be on a par with gold.

2. By paying gold for principal and interest, the State of New-York has made her Stocks the best permanent investment representative of gold. Hence the recent State loan of $800,000, 6 ℘ cent. 16-year Stock, was taken at an average of 111, payable in gold.

3. Stocks and Bonds, the interest only of which is payable in gold, such as all United States Bonds, Stocks and Treasury paper, including twelve-months Certificates. Some sixty days ago we suggested the advantages of holding on to the old Demand Notes. Those who did so have made more than double interest on the investment, and the promise now for the coming two, three or four months, is equally good.

The Exchange market leaves off 119½ ℘ cent. for Bankers' bills on London. There is no large amount of business yet accomplished for Saturday's mail, but the market is fair.

The price of Money is 5 ℘ cent. on demand, and the same on strictly prime Merchants' paper. In some cases, to-day, the Stock and Money Brokers have paid 6 ℘ cent.

At the Sub-Treasury, the sales of United States 6 ℘ cents., 5 years to run, and deposits on 4 ℘ cent. interest are light to-day. The Customs Duties are again large, absorbing United States Notes of the Custom-house issue nearly as rapidly as they come in from the country.

The Bank of Commerce and Metropolitan Bank have declared each a half-yearly dividend of 3 ℘ cent., payable July 7, and the Continental Bank 3 ℘ cent., payable July 1. The Mercantile Fire, 5 ℘ cent., payable July 1.

The business of the Reading Railroad for the month of May was as follows:

	1862.	1861.
Received from coal	$189,356	$205,985
Received from merchandise	44,701	31,762
Received from travel, &c	49,938	26,169
Total	$283,996	$263,917
Transportion and all charges	147,412	131,983
Net profit for the month	$136,584	$131,934
Net profit previous 5 months	589,262	469,121
Total net profit 6 months	$725,846	$601,055

We understand that the traffic of the Galena Road for the third week in June is $18,000 ahead of the corresponding week last June.

The ordinary Public Debt of the State of New-York falling due 1st July, to the amount of $900,000, the half-yearly interest upon the entire debt will be paid by the Manhattan Company in Gold. The extraordinary or temporary War loan of last summer, falling due at the same time, will be reimbursed in United States Notes of lawful tender. Some of the holders of the latter, (Bank and Trust people in this City,) addressed the Comptroller in favor of payment in Gold, to which he replies as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have received and carefully considered your letter of the 20th inst., in relation to the payment in "currency" of the Comptroller's bonds, issued under the military act, passed April 15th, 1861, and falling due on the first day of July next. As you seem not to be aware of the reason why these bonds are not to be paid in coin, like the Stocks of the State, I respectfully invite your attention to the distinction which exists between them.

In the first place the bonds are only revenue bonds. They show upon their face that they are no part of the funded debt of the State, but a mere temporary investment in a tax previously levied and to be paid, of course, by the tax when collected, like the ordinary expenses of the Government. They were at a much higher rate of interest than our State Stocks usually are, and were not transferrable, like those stocks, at the Agency in New-York.

They also show upon their face that the money advanced upon them was for the United States, and not for the State of New-York. The first line upon every bond after the date is as follows: "Loan in anticipation of the State tax to provide for the public defence." Each bond also refers to the act under which it was issued, the sole object of which was to raise troops to be mustered into the service of the United States. The money was to be used, and was used for that purpose and for no other.

I admit that when you took the bonds you had no reason to expect that they would not be paid in specie if desired. But you will also admit that you had no reason to expect that the Banks to which they were mostly issued, would suspend specie payments while their vaults were full of specie, nor that the United States would make irredeemable Treasury notes a legal tender in payment of the tax upon which they were issued.

The loan was for the United States; it is to be paid if desired in the currency of the United States. It is held mostly by banks; it is to be paid in the currency furnished by the banks. It was a purchase of a tax; the same tax is to be paid over as it is received, without increase or diminution. Can anything more be justly demanded of the State? Is its faith pledged to anything beyond the collection and payment over of the tax specified in the bonds?

Since the suspension of specie payments, and from the first day of January last to the first of July next, both inclusive, the State will have paid of principal and interest of its funded debt over $4,000,000, in coin or its equivalent. This is sufficient evidence of the desire and determination of those who are charged with the management of its financial affairs to preserve its high credit and honor untarnished. But they are of opinion that they exercise a large liberality when they make nearly two-thirds in amount of these payments to banks which refuse to redeem their own notes in specie.

Should they go still further, and pay these revenue bonds in specie, when there seems to be no obligation of duty or honor requiring it, would not the tax-payers have a right to complain of injustice to them?

With the hope that you will find these explanations satisfactory, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours,

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-street, have just completed special arrangements, which enable them to furnish, *without delay*, the United States 6 ℘ cent. Bonds known as "5.20s," and for which the Government is now receiving subscriptions.

The Sub-Treasury total receipts, to-day, were $668,697 21, including for Customs $310,000; payments $988,661 64; balance, $15,214,993 65.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 25, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 58 bbls. Ashes, 23,781 bbls. Flour, 85 bbls. and 250 bags Corn Meal, 93,856 bush. Wheat, 80,018 bushels Corn, 17,605 bush. Oats, 2,530 pkgs. Provisions, 1,567 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 100 bbls., at $5 81¼ for Pots and $6 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 312 bbls., including 213 bbls. Pots and 99 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, to-day; sales having been confined to 150 bags Rio, on private terms, and a small lot of St. Domingo at 19¼c., cash, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Is in active demand, and is now quoted up to 35c.@35½c. for Middlings, ℘ ℔. Sales 2,800 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel have been quiet at former rates; the former are scarce. Smoked Herring are in good demand, and quoted up to 23c.@25c. for Scaled, and 17c.@18c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request to-day, especially for export, and prices of shipping brands exhibit a further improvement of 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 24,700 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 25@$4 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 55@$4 80, chiefly at $4 60@$4 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice at $4 20@$4 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 55@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 10 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@$4 40
Extra State	4 55	@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 20	@ 4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	4 85	@ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 70	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is advancing; sales 1,800 bbls. at $5 05@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair request, at rising prices; sales 1,650 bbls. extra, at $4 55@$5 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good request, at $2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Marsh's Caloric and Fairfax, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand for export, and has again advanced 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 174,500 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club at $1 03@$1 06; White Western, part at $1 25@$1 30; Amber Western at $1 19@$1 21; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 15@$1 18; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 08@$1 10; Milwaukee Club, ordinary to prime, at 98c.@$1 08; Chicago Spring, at 93c.@$1 05 ℘ bushel. Corn is decidedly higher. Sales 128,000 bushels, at 51½c.@53½c. for old Mixed Western; 48c.@51½c. for new do.; 43c.@49c. for unsound new and old do.; 54c.@55c. for Yellow Western; 56c. for White Western, and 66c.@70c. for White Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 68c.@75c. ℘ bushel. Sales, 5,800 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western, at 42½c.@44c., and State at 44c.@45c. ℘ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of June in the years indicated:

Canals opened—	1830. April 25.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls	242,621	198,007	293,319
Wheat, bush	1,763,168	5,601,817	6,272,860
Corn	3,982,733	3,969,754	2,986,214
Barley	73,912	107,206	346,975
Oats	2,326,346	1,274,446	899,495
Rye	73,512	109,655	215,515

HAY—North River Bale is selling freely at 55c.@70c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in good request at steady prices, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Have been sparingly purchased, owing, in part, to the firmness of holders, who are asking very full prices. Stock of all kinds, 285,000 against 466,000 same time last year.

LEATHER—Sole is in active request, at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Private sales, to-day, were unimportant; 500 half-bbls. New-Orleans were sold, by auction, at 35½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Sales were made, to-day of 250 bbls. medium Resin, to arrive from England, on private terms; also, by auction, 779 bbls. medium and fine Resin, at $12 75@$14 ℘ 280 ℔s.; 99 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at $1 15, and 3 bbls. do. do., at $1 30 ℘ gallon. Otherwise transactions were unimportant.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, and has advanced to $10 87½@$11, closing buoyantly at $11, for Mess, and $8 62½@$8 75 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales 2,800 bbls. The Government contract for 2,250 bbls. Prime Mess, was awarded at $10 96@$11 12½ ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue salable and steady, at 4¼c.@5½c. for Hams, and 3¼c.@4c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon rules quiet and nominal. The Government contract was awarded at $7 44@$7 74 ℘ 100 ℔s. Lard continues in moderate demand, at buoyant rates. Sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c. ℘ ℔. Beef is unaltered; sales 280 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 50 for plain Mess, ℘ bbl. The Government contract for extra Mess was awarded at $14@$14 34 ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in lively demand, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in fair request at 5c.@8c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day, 600 bags East India, at $4 75@$5 87½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "The market for Calcutta Linseed continues very firm and buoyant. The small stock of Oil and Seed in the hands of crushers, in connection with the fact that there is no stock of Linseed in the hands of importers, has led to considerable inquiry for lots to arrive. The transactions since our last comprise 7,000 bags at $2 25, cash, to arrive; and 2,000 bags at supposed $2 30 ℘ bushel, cash, also to arrive."

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request, at full rates. Sales 641 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@8¼c., and Porto Rico, at 7½c.@8¼c.; 465 boxes Havana, at 7½c.@8¼c.; and, by auction, 410 hhds. new crop New-Orleans, at 7¾c.@9 9-16c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 65,000 ℔s., at 9c.@9¼c.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,600 bbls., at 28c.@30c., chiefly at 28c.@28½c., which are the closing rates, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been fair to-day, but at drooping rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10½d.; Corn, 9½d.@9¾d. ℘ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℘ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Logwood, 31s. 3d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d; Guano, 30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℘ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Oil, 35s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 1½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@11d., ℘ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and 7s. ℘ tierce; Beef, 6s. ℘ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Oil Cake, 30s.; Bone, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Guano, 32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Cork and orders, two barks, with Grain, one on private terms, and one, 8s. 3d. ℘ quarter. For Havre—Wheat, 16c.@17c. ℘ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 684 tons, to Belfast, Dublin, Londonderry or Waterford, 36,000 Wheat and Corn, at 11d. ℘ 60 ℔s.; a Hamb. brig, 217 tons, to Plymouth, 11,000 Wheat, 11½d.; a Br. brig, 289 tons, to Cork and a market, 12,000 Wheat, equal to 8s. 6d. ℘ quarter; a Pruss. ship, 534 tons, 26,000 Wheat, same voyage, 12½d., or if to a direct port, 11½d.; a Hamb. bark, 440 tons, to Melbourne and Sydney, $6,600; a ship, now at Boston, 827 tons, from Baltimore to Acapulco, Coal, $13; a bark, 648 tons, from Philadelphia to San Francisco, Coal, $14; a ship, 825 tons, hence to Bristol, E., Guano, 32s. 6d.; one, 899 tons, one, 1,449 tons, a bark, 844 tons, and a Br. bark, 383 tons, to Liverpool, Guano, 30s.; a ship, 820 tons, one, 780 tons, one, 934 tons, one, 849 tons, and one at Boston, 426 tons, hence to London, Guano, 32s. 6d.; one, 856 tons, to Cadiz, Tobacco, 45s., or thence to Valencia or Alicante for orders, 47s. 6d.; a brig, 280 tons, from Malaga to New-York, $1,400; one, 276 tons, to the Mediterranean and back, $3,100; a schr., 206 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2 12½ ℘ bbl.; a British schr., 1,500 bbls., to a Gulf port and back, $2,250; a schr., 800 bbls., to the West Indies and back, $900; a brig, 250 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, sugar 38c., and molasses $2 50; a British brig, 193 tons, to Matanzas, $800, a ship, 764 tons, to Vera Cruz, a bark, 374 tons, to Melbourne. a ship, 836 tons, to Liverpool, a vessel to Tarragona and one to Malaga, a bark, 400 tons, to Havana, a brig, 318 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Gen. McCLELLAN's army this morning are highly important. Dispatches from the General to the War Department announce that our pickets on the left were advanced considerably yesterday, under sharp resistance on the part of the enemy. The movement, we judge, commenced about noon. At 3½ o'clock Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphed that the picket lines of Gen. KEARNEY and one-half those of Gen. HOOKER were where he desired them to be, and that he hoped soon to accomplish all he aimed at for the day. At 5 o'clock he telegraphed that the affair was over, and that he had gained his point fully, and with but little loss, notwithstanding the strong opposition. The enemy was driven out of his camps in front, and all was quiet. While this important movement was being made on the left, Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, further to the right, succeeded in silencing the enemy's batteries in his front. Gen. McCLELLAN has now gained an advantage which will undoubtedly prove most fatal to the enemy. The troops engaged—those of HOOKER and KEARNEY—are spoken of as having behaved most handsomely.

In an obscure corner of the Richmond *Dispatch* of June 18, we find the announcement that JEFF. DAVIS had been taken ill at Raleigh, whither he had gone to visit a sick child. Anticipations were expressed that he would return to the Confederate Capital in a few days, but these hopes may prove fallacious.

Our advices from Norfolk are important. Gen. VIELE held a conference with the city officers there on the 23d, and finding that they would not take the oath of allegiance, ordered that no election for municipal officers should be held the next day as arranged for. In the morning he issued a proclamation, declaring the city under martial law, and retiring the old city officers, whose terms had expired. Gen. VIELE has found it necessary to adopt this course in consequence of the numerous petty disturbances between the Union men and Secessionists.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Coatzacoalcos*, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 18th inst. inclusive. Our correspondence, and the extracts which we give from the New-Orleans papers—which, by the way, are rapidly improving in tone—will be found to contain a variety of interesting and important information. Gen. BUTLER had received another letter from some of the foreign Consuls, protesting against certain action in relation to the seizure of sugar, which he had replied to in his usual sharp and vigorous manner. Gen. SHEPLEY, the Military Commandant, had issued an order permitting the return of Confederate officers and soldiers to the city, under the condition that they report themselves immediately to the commandant, and take an oath not to bear arms against the Government of the United States, and further that they will not furnish any information or afford any aid or comfort to the enemies or opposers of the United States, until they are regularly exchanged or released from this parole. Several other military executions had taken place. The trade in sugar was reviving, but in other commodities it was still rather dull. Our correspondent gives an account of the attack of our flotilla upon the rebels at Baton Rouge, mention of which has before been made.

The Providence *Journal* publishes the following extract from a private letter, written by JACOB BARKER, under date of New-Orleans, June 2, to one of the Rhode Island manufacturers: "We expect our market soon to be glutted with most articles. If you have on hand or can soon make dark prints, I think this place will afford a good market for that article. All light cotton goods will be likely to sell well, if too great a supply be not received; shoes also of every description. They must all be of cheap quality, as our people have not the means of paying high prices, or of purchasing more than a sufficiency." Mr. BARKER says that his bank has been in full operation during the whole war, not having been closed for a single day.

In noticing Gen. POPE's departure for Washington, the St. Louis *Union* says: "The General states that the war in the West is over. BEAUREGARD has not 20,000 men on whom he can rely. None of his troops have gone to Richmond, neither is it true that they have reinforced Charleston, Savannah or Mobile. The truth is, BEAUREGARD's army is not merely demoralized—it is dissolved. Gen. HALLECK will probably remain at Corinth during the Summer. There will be no difficulty in furnishing him with supplies. The railroad from Columbus will be in running order in a few days. Railroad communication with Memphis will be also restored in a short time, for the enemy has disappeared from the country lying between the two points. Gen. POPE states that his own command absolutely requires rest. Four months of continuous and the most severe duty, will render a season of repose, in the dead Summer heat, very acceptable to them, and enable them to recruit their exhausted energies. When the season arrives for resuming the campaign, Gen. HALLECK will be in a position to march at once into the interior of the lower cotton States, and sweep away the vestiges of resistance and rebellion in that region. The Fall campaign will undoubtedly put the finishing touches to the good work."

A dispatch from Gen. CURTIS' army, which is published in the St. Louis papers, gives this information: "A rebel band near Smithville, Arkansas, was attacked by Major ZELEY on Wednesday, 18th inst. Capt. JONES, their leader, and fourteen of his men were captured, with four wounded. Union loss two killed and four wounded. The enemy were in a house, and somewhat protected. The 20th instant being the last day for conscript enrollments, rebels are holding meetings in counties, many run to the hills, and some come within Gen. CURTIS' lines, to escape the conscript act. The people are terribly agitated. Some organize under the conscript law, being threatened with hanging if they do not."

Guerrilla parties have recently been perpetrating all sorts of outrages in Tucker, Randolph and adjoining counties in Western Virginia. BILL HARBOUR, a notorious desperado, with his band, on June 14 attacked a number of loyal men who had met on Leaping Creek to organize the militia under the restored Government, shot WHITMAN WARD and took several prisoners. The week preceding the same gang made a raid in Randolph and Tucker counties, doing considerable damage.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House bill for the appointment of an Indian agent in Colorado Territory was passed. Petitions were presented in favor of a Bankrupt law. A resolution that the several departments of the Government publish in the daily papers in Washington, once a week, a list of contracts which may have been solicited or proposed during the preceding week, was introduced and laid over. Notice was given of a bill to repeal the act creating an Agricultural Department. The Judiciary Committee reported back the General Bankrupt bill, with a recommendation that it be postponed until next December. The subject will be considered to-day. At the expiration of the morning hour the Confiscation bill was taken up, and debated until the adjournment.

In the House, the resolutions of the Missouri Convention, responsive to the joint resolution of Congress on the subject of emancipation, were received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. A bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Territories. The bill providing for the adjustment of claims for property destroyed by United States troops was debated at considerable length, but was not disposed of. The bill increasing temporarily the duties on imports, was then considered until the adjournment, and various amendments were acted upon.

GENERAL NEWS.

The President returned to Washington yesterday, arriving there at about 7 o'clock in the evening.

Trade has already been reopened between St. Louis and the White River region in Arkansas. The steamer *John Bell* left, on Friday last, for Jacksonport and Batesville, with military stores, and expects to return immediately with cotton, hides, &c.

Col. MIX, of the Third New-York Cavalry, met with a serious and very painful accident, on June 18, at Newbern. He was out riding with some friends, when his horse took fright and dashed into some woods. He was knocked from his horse by the branch of a tree, which struck him in the forehead, and broke both bones of the left forearm. In the fall, he also received a contusion and sprain of the hip. He was removed to his quarters, and is attended by competent medical gentlemen.

Commodore FOOTE is soon to leave Cleveland for his home at New-Haven, Conn. His health is still very feeble, while the condition of his wounded limb renders it impossible for him to bear the slightest weight upon it. He has, however, so far recovered that he can endure the excitement and fatigue of traveling. The news of the sad casualty to the *Mound City* in the action on White River, affected him deeply, as those injured were many of them men whom he had expressly selected for the post which they have so ably filled.

Col. F. P. BLAIR was serenaded in St. Louis on Friday night last, and in his speech acknowledging the compliment, announced himself a candidate for reelection to Congress. The St. Louis *Democrat* opposes him, because it does not think that he can concentrate the entire Republican vote in consequence of his recent course.

Commodore HULL, Naval Constructor HART, and Engineer SHAWK, arrived in St. Louis on Saturday last from the East, to superintend the construction of seven new iron gunboats at the Carondelet Docks. The other two, the *Choctaw* and *Fort Henry*, have 500 men at work on them, and will be launched in three weeks. The *Choctaw* will have a turret like the *Monitor*, and will be put in command of Lieut. WINSLOW. The *Fort Henry* will be 300 feet long, pierced for 22 guns, and will be so constructed as to be serviceable as a sea-going steamer. Lieut. HALL will be in command.

It is said that Col. HOFFMAN, the Commandant at Johnson Island, near Sandusky, has become alarmed on account of the large number of prisoners and small guard at Johnson Island, and has telegraphed for the United States steamer *Michigan* to come to his assistance. It is also stated that three Canadian vessels have been anchored off the Island for some time, and it is feared that a plot is on hand to run some of the rebels over to Canada. Those best informed, however, give no credence to these statements.

The majority against the new Constitution in eighty-six counties of Illinois, is 22,071. Mr. LINCOLN's majority in the same counties in 1860 was 23,182. Difference 1,111. The seventeen counties to hear from gave DOUGLAS 11,236 majority. The majority against the Constitution will probably be about 12,000.

The Military Commissioners who are making the tour of Canada, were in Toronto on Monday. The members of the Commission are Col. GORDON, R. E., President, and Col. GARDINER, R. A., Col. WETHERALL and Capt. BYTHESEA, R. N. Their object is to make a general examination of the frontier, with a view of reporting upon the most effective means of defending the Province. This includes an inspection of the harbors and of positions which may hereafter be converted into harbors. The Commissioners are on their way from the West, where they have made a general inspection, visiting Lakes Erie and Huron.

In a few days the engine of the iron-clad steamer *Ironsides* will be tested. There is every prospect that the vessel will be handed over to the Government on the date fixed by the contract—July 15—and possibly before.

The one hundred and eighth commencement of Columbia College took place yesterday morning at the Academy of Music. The stage was filled with distinguished men, and the body of the house with a fine audience. The graduating class numbered forty-four members. The addresses of the collegiate orators, fourteen in number, were received with favor, and the distribution of the manifold prizes, testimonies and degrees gave general satisfaction. The highest prize was taken by C. SIGOURNEY KNOX.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN rendered a decision in the case of OSMER and JANTZEN, indicted for the publicly keeping of liquors for sale on the Sabbath, holding that the violation of the act under which the defendants were indicted was not a criminal offence. In the same Court, Mr. EDWARD J. BROWN became bondsman for SAMUEL HALLETT—indicted for his connection with the over-issue of Indiana State stocks—in the sum of $15,000.

A case of some interest touching City contracts, brought against the Corporation, was concluded at the Circuit of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice MARVIN, and resulted in a verdict against the City for $19,859 11, being a reduction of about one-half on a verdict in the same case on a former trial.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday at the early Board, but subsequently rallied, and closed about the same as on Tuesday afternoon. Gold, 108½ ℔ cent.; Exchange 119½ ℔ cent.; and United States Notes, for Custom-house use, 104@104¼ ℔ cent.

Sales of Breadstuffs were heavy, yesterday, and prices were generally higher. A lively business was reported in Cotton, which again advanced 1c. per lb. Groceries were in moderate demand, as were also Rice, Sugars, and the principal kinds of Oils. Provisions were more sought after. Pork was dearer. Hay, Hops, Wool, Tallow and Tobacco were in fair request. Whisky was active and unsettled in price. The Freight engagements were more extensive, with 517 vessels of all classes in port.

In Front of Richmond.

We suppose that, by an attentive perusal of our daily budget of correspondence and telegrams from our army in front of Richmond, the reader will obtain as correct an idea of the situation and prospects there as it is in the power of words to give. It is briefly this:—that affairs are in an exceedingly critical condition; that any hour may bring on a conflict which will rage along the entire line, and that that conflict is very likely to decide the fate of Richmond; that our army is in fine condition, morally, physically, and militarily, for the battle; that it is prepared, and quite ready for it; that it has been largely reinforced; that daily, though slowly yet surely, it is planting itself in more favorable positions, and making headway, ceaselessly, toward the rebel capital; and an official dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN, published this morning, announces that yesterday, after a brisk skirmish, he gained a point on the enemy's right, whose importance, though we cannot here precisely indicate it, is such that it will enable him to operate directly upon the rebel works whenever it may suit his convenience. On the other hand, it is seen that, as in many another critical case, so here, the crisis may for some time be delayed; that while the breaking of a cloud and the consequent shower of rain may be the means of bringing on a battle, (as in the recent instance of the engagements at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks,) so a hundred circumstances, as little under mortal control as this, may be means of indefinitely postponing it; and that though it is not in the power of Gen. McCLELLAN to prevent a general engagement, it may not be his plan to precipitate it at the present moment. The public are apt to become so excited by the daily rumors, *canards*, bulletins and signs of battle, that they think it impossible each morning that another twenty-four hours can pass away without witnessing the decisive combat; while to suggest that a week or a fortnight may transpire before such an event, is considered the height of absurdity. Yet, from day to day, under just such a flock of rumors, did Gen. HALLECK work his way toward the rebel stronghold at Corinth, till finally he produced what, we now know from the rebels themselves, was little less than a rout of their army, and its virtual dissolution, without a battle having been fought at all. It is not likely—nor, for that matter, is it unlikely either—that the rebel army at Richmond will come to as disgraceful an end; and that the great rebellion will fizzle out as meanly and contemptibly as it opened. But at the same time, in speculating upon the present and future, it is well not to lose sight of the events of the recent past.

In regard to the rebel situation and prospects at their Capital, the copious excerpts from the rebel Press, the official rebel documents, and the accounts of deserters and captives, which we publish almost daily, enable us to form somewhat of an opinion. They seem to bring us to such conclusions as these:—that the rebel rank and file are extremely anxious for the fray—in the language of a late number of the Richmond *Dispatch*, they are "burning to distinguish themselves, and regard the foe with profound contempt;" that they are unwilling to evacuate their Capital without a decisive trial of strength, and that they are still confident of achieving victory; that there is a strong rebel sentiment in favor of their taking the initiative in the attack, as also in favor of making diversions into our territory—such as the late attempt of Stonewall JACKSON; that they are still daily hopeful that something will turn up which will induce foreign intervention in their behalf; that they believe a victory at Richmond would be a decisive and final triumph for their cause, and would compel us to give up all our territorial conquests in rebeldom; that they are fortifying themselves very strongly at every point toward Richmond, and in that aspect, they are as well prepared as they can be to dispute every inch of ground; that the Richmond army has lately been reinforced, both in men and Generals, (PRICE, BEAUREGARD, &c.,) from the Southwest; and that thus, and by the action of the conscript law, (in Virginia especially,) it has been raised to a figure quite as high as McCLELLAN's. That, on the other hand, they are greatly afraid of certain of our flank movements which seem to be underway; that they begin to feel that their supplies of provisions are already running short, and are extremely precarious; and that, if they do not speedily have an engagement and a victory before Richmond, the evacuation of that place will become a necessity—quite independent of the siege guns of McCLELLAN or the prospective military operations on their flanks.

In view of all these circumstances and opinions drawn from our own side and from that of the rebels, we can but return to our initial statement, that the situation before Richmond is an eminently critical one, and daily becoming more so; that the most trivial circumstance may, at any moment, precipitate a general engagement; and that, as the Editor-in-Chief of this journal wrote from "Headquarters before Richmond," last Monday, "the condition of affairs in Richmond will probably force the rebels to attack us; and just as surely as they do so in full force, just so surely will the Union army go into Richmond in pursuit of them."

A FABRICATION.—The story of the capitulation of the French army in Mexico, which we received yesterday by way of the Pacific coast, is undoubtedly untrue. We have already published news from our own correspondent at the City of Mexico, two days later than the date of the alleged capitulation, and no mention was made of so vitally important an occurrence. The story probably had its foundation in the news of the defeat of the French at Puebla, which, as it traveled westward to the Pacific and northward to San Francisco, got changed into the shape and magnified into the proportions in which it now comes to us. This is the second stupendous fiction we have lately received by this route, and the public will hereafter be cautious of accepting Mexican news when it comes by way of California.

Butler and the British Bunsbies.

The British "guardians of civilization" are again made perfectly happy. Since the stone blockade has fallen through they have had a most lamentable lack of opportunity to void their rheum on America. Gen. BUTLER's order, regarding the women of New-Orleans, therefore, comes like a godsend to them; and the subject has been taken up in both Houses of Parliament, and exploited by the British Bunsby with a gusto, quickened by the fact that he has not before had half so good an opportunity of giving voice to some of the choicest qualities of the Cockney heart and head. We knew at the time the order was made that it was a capital tub to catch just such a whale as John Bull. We did not suppose, however, that English "indignation" would take any other form that a little more than the usual quantum of thunder and lightning (of the sheet-iron and tin-pan style) from the *Times*, *Saturday Review*, etc. We did *not* suppose, after the lessons they have had, that insular impertinence would go so far as to make this affair a matter of adjudication before Lords and Commons.

We were mistaken, however, and had not adequately estimated the sublime lengths of British impudence. Parliament has sat, like a cackling goose, on this mighty egg, and brought forth a choice brood of winged monstrosities. "Infamous!" cries PALMERSTON. "Repugnant to decency, civilization and humanity!" shouts GREGORY. All agree that here is a clear case for the "guardians" to interfere, and "protest against such a proclamation, and appeal to the moral sense of the world against an outrage so wicked, so inexcusable, and so useless."

Now, we think this is really too good. These amiable British Bunsbys seem to forget that New-Orleans is not part of the mighty demesne of Her British Majesty, and that to be poking their noses into our affairs is an intolerable nuisance. We took occasion ourselves, at the time, to say that the order was injudicious, and liable to misconstruction. But, after all, it is one of those measures which can be judged only by their effect. And what has been the effect? Good, on the whole—the people and journals of New-Orleans themselves being witness. Since that order, no man or woman has insulted a soldier or officer of the Union forces in New-Orleans. But even if it had been otherwise, are we to brook this intermeddling in matters which are merely questions of municipal police? These Parliamentary "guardians" had been shut up. The record of England on this score is not of a character to invite inspection. Let them free their minds of cant, and remember, with HUDIBRAS, that—

> "Those who in quarrels interpose,
> Will often wipe a bloody nose."

The Senate and Senator Simmons.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, who has not heretofore enjoyed a reputation for that spotless purity which should adorn the Senatorial toga, but who has thus far escaped any very marked exposure, has at last been brought fairly to the bar of public opinion. There were contracts for arms to be awarded. As a Senator and the Chairman of one important Committee, and a member of others, Mr. SIMMONS was able to exert high influence at the War Department, and did exert it. The result was the allotment of a very profitable contract for Springfield muskets to a friend of the Senator, for which the friend was charged by the Senator a commission of $50,000, and the commission was paid. The facts brought out by the Contract Investigating Committee, Mr. SIMMONS admits to be correct; so the case is in all respects agreeably snug and complete.

In view of the facts, Mr. TRUMBULL, yesterday, brought in a bill punishing such Senatorial jobbery. This is very well, but does not reach the case of Senator SIMMONS. Mr. TRUMBULL would have exhibited much more of his habitual sense, had he first moved a resolution expelling JAMES F. SIMMONS from the Senate. Something, and indeed very much, is due to the protection of the public; but in the present instance protection seems to be more immediately demanded by the dignity of the Senate, and the security of legislation. Mr. SIMMONS, with a reputation badly tainted beforehand, now and convicted of a transaction in all respects venal, paltry and disgraceful, should not be allowed to sit for a moment in the highest legislative assemblage of the nation. It is not a mere question as to the company Senators may choose to keep. The culprit has a potent voice in legislation. He is Chairman of the Committee on Claims, a position which places within reach of endless temptation a virtue so very far below proof. He is a member of the Finance Committee, where, in moulding taxes and tariffs, he is exposed to constant seductions. He has proved himself unfit for such places of trust, not simply by the fact of his jobbery, but by the assurance with which he admits the fact, as one requiring no justification. Surely, if a case ever authorized the prompt action of the Senate, this does, and the country will indeed be shamed if no action is taken. In that case, the only consolation will be, that after a few months the term of Mr. SIMMONS will expire, and that of Gov. SPRAGUE will begin. The antithesis of two characters could not be more perfect.

NEW-ORLEANS.—Our letters from New-Orleans this morning, and the extracts from the Press of that city, will be found deeply interesting. The condition of this Southern metropolis, as it slowly rises from the slough of rebellion into the clear atmosphere of loyalty, furnishes a most instructive subject to the political philosopher, as well as to every patriot who looks to the final pacification of the South, and the unification of the whole Republic. Slowly the deeply-rooted prejudices of the past are wearing away; rapidly the inhabitants of the city are coming to appreciate the necessities of the case, and their own interests. Gen. BUTLER's rule is characterized by an unflinching energy, by a severity which, if it sometimes seems extreme, is impartial, and appears to be demanded by circumstances, by a tendency toward the repentant which gives the lie to rebel and British falsehoods, by a general ability which seems to master at once every new situation. The most intricate legal cases he resolves; the most minute details of local affairs he supervises; the largest practical questions he fearlessly grapples with. As a study in the general subject of rebel pacification, New-Orleans furnishes the finest field, and for it our columns this morning furnish admirable material.

THE PRESIDENT'S ERRAND—POPULAR EXCITABILITY.—Whatever mystery attended the visit of the President to West Point is sufficiently cleared up. The Republic is not in danger, Washington is safe, Gen. McCLELLAN is neither dead or defeated, JACKSON has not gobbled up FREMONT. There is no apprehension of any of these calamities occurring within the next forty-eight hours. The whole secret is that the President, entertaining, with becoming modesty, doubts as to certain knotty points in the "strategy" of the campaign he is directing with so much military skill and success, naturally desired to consult an authority wiser than himself, and therefore thrust a clean shirt and his map of Virginia into a carpet-bag, and repaired to the Summer quarters of the late General-in-Chief. What points were presented, discussed and solved at this kindly and cordial interview, who shall tell? Let it suffice that it ended with entire satisfaction on both sides, each interlocutor expressing his confidence in the success of the army and the cause; and Gen. SCOTT confessing that a very serious burden of anxiety had, by the Presidential confidences, been displaced from his loyal old heart.

The long pause in the march of military affairs, and the uncertainty of the future, make people peculiarly sensitive and timid. The mood is an admissible one for alarmists to play upon, and we are accordingly flooded hourly with inventions, adroitly framed so as to be within the limits of possibility, but which have no other source than the eminently acute and ingenious intellects of the contrivers. A week of such experiences might surely give steadiness to the weakest nerves. The National cause was never on a more secure footing, or attended with omens of better success than at this moment. The financial policy of the Government has been settled; abundant means have been provided; a recent test of the patriotic sentiment of the North has disclosed the alacrity with which requisitions for other armies will be met; victory has attended our arms, and the next collision with the enemy is anticipated with entire confidence as to the event. This state of affairs is not, we submit, calculated to suggest the faintest apprehensions as to the future. Would it not be infinitely wiser, at least much more manly, to disregard the terrorisms of idle Madame Rumor, and look confidingly to the end?

PROGRESS OF THE UNION PRESS.—We are now in regular receipt of Union newspapers from North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida—from New-Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, and many points in Tennessee—from all parts of Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia—from Norfolk, Alexandria, and other places in Eastern Virginia; in fact, they come to us from more than half of the region lately held by the late rebel Confederacy. Why Gen. MITCHEL has not issued an organ at Huntsville, during the occupancy of that pleasant Alabama town, we do not know; but probably because he and his men have been too busy to spare time for the editing of it. We have most likely a Union organ by this time at Baton Rouge, as our forces have been in possession of that Capital for over a month; and we shall doubtless at once have one at Little Rock. Richmond, too, will soon doubtless enjoy the blessings of a loyal Press; and we expect that even the Charleston *Mercury* will ere long, under the able editorship of Gen. HUNTER, be showing forth the blessings of Union and Freedom, which the Carolinians have not had preached to them for, lo! these many years. These presses undoubtedly are doing, and will continue to do, a great deal of good. It was by the falsehoods of the rebel Press that the rebellion was stimulated and brought to a headway, and is now sustained; and it must be largely through the efforts of a loyal Press that the power and love of the Union will be restored.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Arizona Occupied by National Forces.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 9.

Gen. CARLETON's Brigade has entered Arizona. The advance guard, under Col. WEST, reached Tucson about the 17th ult., the rebels having previously abandoned the place. The Stars and Stripes were again hoisted over the ruins of Fort Breckinridge.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 25.

The following has been received at the War Department:

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 10.

Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General:

Gen. CARLETON, at Punos Village May 25, reports that Col. WEST took possession of Tucson, Arizona, on the 20th, without opposition. The rebel troops fled to the Rio Grande. As soon as the rebels are pushed away from Mesilla, the Overland Mail route will be open from Honolulu *via* Santa Fé, Fort Thorn, Tuscan and Fort Yuma to San Francisco.

(Signed,) GEORGE WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

GEN. FREMONT'S COLUMN.

MIDDLETOWN, Va., Wednesday, June 25.

The mail arrangements for the army in the field have been reorganized. Letters for Gen. FREMONT's headquarters, whether from Washington, New-York or the West, should all be directed Martinsburg, and will be forwarded from there. All letters for the army under and with Gen. FREMONT, except those for headquarters, should be addressed Winchester. Letters for other districts in the Department to be sent as heretofore. Postmasters and others to take care of this direction, which is by order of Capt. GAULDING, Chief Quartermaster in the field, under whose charge the mails have been placed.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 25.

About 500 prisoners, taken by Gen. FREMONT in the Valley of the Shenandoah, went through this evening. Most of them were left by JACKSON, on his retreat, being sick. Their destination is unknown.

Movements of European Steamers.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 25.

The steamship *Africa* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with 16 passengers for Halifax and 150 for Liverpool. She takes out about $63,000 in specie.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, June 25.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool, reached Father Point at 1.40 o'clock this morning. Her news is anticipated. She brings 61 cabin and 234 steerage passengers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE RETURN OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Interesting Debate on Confiscation in the Senate.

Discovery of Property Plundered from the Government.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 25.

WHERE WAS THE PRESIDENT?

Whether President LINCOLN has visited West Point or whether he has not, is now the absorbing topic in Washington. While on the one hand it is positively stated that he was yesterday closeted with Gen. SCOTT, it is on the other affirmed with equal positiveness that he was at the same time holding confidential conversation with Gen. McCLELLAN. The movement is to the uninitiated so terribly involved in mystery that a solution can only be found by supposing that a stuffed suit of clothes went one way and the real Presence Presidential the other. Undoubtedly your stock market will be affected by the conflicting rumors; but let both bulls and bears keep cool until it becomes proper to chronicle the facts. This much, however, can now be stated: President LINCOLN has returned in good health and spirits, after a brief absence, and a conference relating to army movements of great importance.

The President arrived here at 6:50 o'clock this evening. He left West Point at 10:10 this morning, and New-York at 11:10, making the trip from New-York in seven hours and twenty minutes, being the shortest time over the same route, between that city and Washington, on record. The President was accompanied on the trip by Col. McCALLUM, General Director of Military Roads, and from Philadelphia by President FELTON, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company; and was joined at Baltimore by Mr. GARRETT, the President, and W. P. SMITH, the General Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who attended the Presidential party to this city.

THE DEBATE ON CONFISCATION IN THE SENATE.

The debate in the Senate to-day on the Confiscation and Emancipation bill was very spirited. Mr. BROWNING made a lengthy argument against the bill, contending that the President has full and ample power to confiscate rebel property, while any act for that purpose by Congress would be unconstitutional. Mr. DIXON took nearly the same ground, while Mr. HALE protested against the despotism of concentrating such unlimited power in the President. Mr. WADE made a characteristic speech, denouncing the position of Messrs. BROWNING and DIXON as slaving and abominable. During his speech, he sent to the Clerk an order detailing a guard for property of a notorious rebel, and asserted that the war never could be ended by such means. His remarks drew spirited responses from the former speakers, and an animated running debate was kept up till after six o'clock.

SPIRITED DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

In the House there was a very able and spirited debate on the bill to pay Union citizens in insurrectionary States for damages done to their property by our troops.

THE TARIFF.

The Tariff Amendment bill was considered by the House to-day, in Committee of the Whole. A number of alterations were proposed by Mr. MORRILL, and agreed to. They referred principally to section 5, treating of drugs. Mr. SARGENT proposed a change of the rate on rice, and having incidentally referred to the Chinese population of California, a lively discussion ensued, in which the merits and demerits of the Celestials were dwelt upon in detail. Mr. STEVENS was disposed to be sarcastic at the expense of the member from California, but the latter well sustained himself.

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSIONERS.

The Emancipation Commissioners have adjourned their sessions for one week. No claims have yet been finally adjudicated. Before that is done, the negroes must be identified and appraised at what was their marketable value two years ago. The Commission is aided by an expert, whose experience in slave dealings enables him to give valuable information. He stated that slaves have now no money value, but in determining the claims, no undue advantage will be taken of this, and the Board will deal fairly with all. In some few cases, as much, perhaps, as $1,000 will be paid, whilst in others, nothing, many of the slaves being worthless. The greatest difficulty the Board has to contend with, is to decide upon the loyalty of the claimants. A number of the prominent slave-owners of the District have not put in any claim, preferring to lose their slaves rather than to take the oath of fealty to the Government.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Several prominent merchants of New-York and Philadelphia are here urging the passage of a bankrupt law. There seems to be but little diversity of opinion on the merits of the measure, and about the only objection urged to its passage this session is want of time. This, however, is no valid excuse for delay, as but little time is needed to put through a bill already well considered by Congress and others who have taken much interest in the matter. An effort will be made to bring the subject up in the Senate to-morrow, and it is now believed that a suitable bill will speedily be passed.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

It is understood that the military protection and defence of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, east of Cumberland and to the City of Baltimore, and of the railroad between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, is especially assigned to the command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL. Officers on the line of that road will accordingly report to him. The operations of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad will remain under the direction of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, it being his line of supply.

THE FIFTEENTH REGULAR INFANTRY.

The headquarters of the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry and the recruiting dépôt thereof, are transferred to a camp to be established near Philadelphia. The site of the camp will be selected by the regimental commander. The recruits of the regiment at present disposable will be organized into a company at Newport Barracks, which will be left at that post until completed to the maximum, sufficiently instructed, when it will be sent to join the companies of the regiment already in the field.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN THE HANDS OF SPECULATORS.

There is no denying the fact that the Mexican question is exciting more and more interest here. But, fortunately, Mexican affairs are, to a certain extent, in the hands of a baby concern that rather retards than advances the true interests of that country. It is not the time for parties in this country at least, to take advantage of the emergency that exists in both Republics to further schemes of personal gain.

THE HUMPHREY'S IMPEACHMENT.

The Humphrey's impeachment case will come up in the Senate to-morrow, and be finally disposed of. Mr. BINGHAM, the Chairman of the Managers on the part of the House, says the proceedings will occupy five hours.

THE NEW-JERSEY SOLDIERS.

The Jerseymen here, with Senator TEN EYCK as Chairman, have formed a Soldiers' Aid Society. Subscriptions to the amount of $275 have already been subscribed. Committees were appointed to visit the sick and wounded of New-Jersey in the different hospitals in the neighborhood of Washington.

THE ORDNANCE REPORT.

That part of the report of Messrs. Holt and Owen, on the subject of ordnance and gun contracts, which relates to the gun contracts of C. D. Schubarth, of Providence, has been transmitted to the Senate by Secretary Stanton, in answer to the resolution of that body. It is mainly of public interest, as seemingly implicating the venerable Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, as the recipient of a large commission for his part in securing the contracts from the Government. In his testimony Mr. Schubarth says:

"I came to Washington and got my order through the introduction of the Senator from Rhode Island, Senator Simmons. I had a patent breech-loader of my own, and came to Washington to get an order for it, but was told that there was no time for trials, but that Springfield arms were wanting, and I could get an order for them. I proposed making the breech-loaders myself in Providence, but upon getting the order for muskets I found I had not time enough to do all the work under one roof, and determined to branch it out. Nothing was said either by myself or the Assistant Secretary of War whom I saw, as to the manner of making them. To raise funds, I took into partnership Mr. Ryder and Mr. Griffin, of Brooklyn. Besides this, I promised a commission of five per cent. to the Senator I spoke of—Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, for his services in obtaining the order for me. I gave him no written promise, but when I took Ryder and Griffin into partnership with me, I mentioned it to them, and I think the articles of partnership refer to it. I offered Mr. Simmons the commission, because I heard that it was generally understood that a commission was paid for obtaining contracts. I do not recollect any particular case, but I think that Amos D. Smith, of the firm of Amos D. & J. F. Smith, of Providence, with whom I first expected to go on in executing the contract, told me that it was customary before I came to Washington. They afterwards declined to join in, as they thought the terms too stringent. They advised me to get an increase of number. I then came on here and saw Senator Simmons, who went with me to the Assistant Secretary of War, and the order for increase to fifty thousand (50,000) was given upon representing to him that the prior number of twenty thousand was not sufficient to repay for the investment required to make the arms in the time specified. I consider myself bound to give Senator Simmons five per cent. commissions on both orders, and I think he considers me bound to keep my promise. He has said in general conversations, what produced this impression on me, saying for example, on one occasion, when talking of rich men in Providence, 'I shall be a rich man when I get that commission,' or 'If I ever get that commission,' or words to that effect.

"I meant to state that my impression that Mr. Senator Simmons expects me to keep the promise I made to him to pay him five per cent. for procuring the orders for me upon the number of arms included in both orders, is derived from various conversations with him the details of which I do not particularly remember. The particular reply of his which I have mentioned, may have been spoken jokingly in answer to remarks about rich men in Providence. He said this to me in a room where others were, but I do not know whether they heard it."

In his cross-examination, Schubarth says that, whether the Government pays the price for the arms or not, he would consider himself bound as a matter of honor to pay the Senator the commission of fifty thousand dollars. He thought it was customary to make compensation to those obtaining contracts, and knew of one case in which two dollars per pistol was promised.

Senator Simmons being interrogated by the Commission as to his agency in obtaining the order for Mr. Schubarth, submitted a paper in which he recites how he became acquainted with him and introduced him to the War Department. The Senator says he did not doubt the propriety or legality of receiving a commission for his trouble. He however acknowledges the receipt of but two notes, both amounting to ten thousand (10,000) dollars, one payable in August and one in September next, which he says he expects will be paid.

The Commissioners say:

"The first inquiry which arises out of the facts thus presented is as to how far, if at all, the contract with Mr. Schubarth is affected by Mr. Simmons' connection with it. There are but two acts of Congress which can be regarded as bearing on this question. The first is that approved April 8, (1808,) which provides under a severe penalty that no Member of Congress shall directly or indirectly, himself or by any other person in trust for him or for his use or benefit or on his account, undertake, execute, hold or enjoy in the whole or in part any contract or agreement hereafter to be made or entered into with any officer of the United States in their behalf, or with any person authorized to make contracts on the part of the United States, and a violation of this provision is declared to be a high misdemeanor rendering null and void the contract and subjecting the party to a fine of three thousand dollars. The second is that of February 26, 1853, the third section of which declares that any Senator or Representative in Congress who, after the passage of this act shall, for compensation paid or to be paid, certain or contingent, act as agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim or claims against the United States, or shall in any manner or by any means for such compensation, aid or assist in the prosecution or support of any such claim or claims, or shall receive any gratuity, or any share of or interest in any claim, from any claimant against the United States, with intent to aid or assist, or in consideration having aided or assisted in the prosecution of such claim shall be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor in any Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and on conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding $5,000, or suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding one year, both as the Court in its discretion shall adjudge.' It seems to us quite clear that the services rendered by Mr. Simmons were not of the character referred to in the Act of 1853. The term 'claim,' as there implied, imports unsettled and probably contested money demands against the Government. The proposal of Mr. Schubarth, in aid of which Mr. Simmons acted, was not at all of this nature, but simply an offer to manufacture guns, out of which a claim against the Government might or might not thereafter arise."

The Commissioners exonerate Mr. Schubarth from all improper purpose, pronouncing him a foreigner not intimate with our institutions. They also have no doubt that Senator Simmons regards his action in accepting the compensation as strictly legal, and cannot, in the present condition of the legislation upon this subject, contest his opinion. They are forced to the conclusion that, under the theory of our Government, the influence which a Member of Congress, as such, exercises over the administration of the Departments is as much public property as is his vote in the Capitol. They deplore the fact.

PLUNDER FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

This morning, the Provost Guard took possession of the back part of the Gymnasium Restaurant, Market-space, which was found completely filled with boxes of Government arms, accoutrements, clothing, etc., to the value of thousands of dollars. The stock consisted of many articles for which there was a constant demand in the army not easily supplied—boxes of Springfield rifles of the latest pattern, unused; new clothing, new shoes, non-commissioned officers' swords, and even stretchers for hospital purposes. The most of these articles were marked for the Eighth New-York Regiment, "German Rifles," which it is said, belongs to Blenker's Division. The apartment was rented by Mr. P. Manny to a person for storage some months ago. The goods were stored, but he never received rent, but supposed the stores were good for the amount. Yesterday he went to an officer of the Provost Guard, and invited him to take a survey of the goods, and this discovery was made. The person to whom the apartment was rented is said to be a Quartermaster in Blenker's Division.

Shortly after this discovery a similar developement was made on Ninth-street opposite to the south shed of the Centre Market. The police have for some time suspected the last mentioned place. They observed that wagon loads upon wagon loads would be hauled there during the day, and were informed that the goods were removed by night in wheelbarrows. As the house appeared to be guarded by soldiers, they could not interfere; but having informed Capt. Sherwood of the fact, he went to the house, where was found a woman, who told him that the goods belonged to Blenker's Division; that they were put there for safe keeping, and that her husband, who was a sergeant, was detailed to guard them. This opened the eyes of the military, and the result was the taking possession of the goods. Sharp's rifles, muskets, pistols, blankets, shirts, drawers, knapsacks, haversacks and other articles were recovered. These goods were said to belong to the Seventy-third and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiments and to a Pennsylvania Regiment—at least, many of the boxes were so marked. This is not the first discovery of the kind where the parties concerned have been said to hail from Blenker's Division.

THE RELATIONS OF VOLUNTEERS TO GOVERNORS OF STATES.

Following is a second letter of Attorney-General to Secretary Stanton—the first telegraphed from here to the New-York Times, being in one particular misinterpreted:

Attorney-General's Office, June 23, 1862.

Sir: In my opinion of the 16th inst., on the question of the power of the Governor of Kansas to depose Col. Wm. Weer from the command of the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, and consolidate that regiment with other Kansas troops, I referred to that section of the act of 22d of July, 1861 (section 10,) which declares the manner of filling vacancies in the company and regimental offices of regiments organized under that act, as a recognition of the constitutional reservation to the States of the right to appoint officers of such regiments. My reference to that provision was merely incidental, and for the purpose of showing that the power therein given to the Governors of States to issue commissions to officers so elected, did not by the remotest implication confer on them the power to depose officers who had been regularly commissioned and received into the service of the United States.

But I did not mean to refer to that section of the act of July 22, 1861, as providing the method by which vacancies in company and regimental offices are to be filled. For, by the third section of the act of August 6, 1861, chap. lvii, that section is repealed in these words:

"That vacancies hereafter occurring among the commissioned officers of the volunteer regiments, shall be filled by the Governors of the States respectively, in the same manner as original appointments. And so much of the tenth section of the act approved July 22, 1861, as is inconsistent herewith be and the same is hereby repealed."

This provision, also, in recognition of the constitutional reservation referred to, of course furnishes the rule by which vacancies in the offices of volunteer regiments are to be filled, and, I may add, does not, any more than the section it repeals, confer on the Governors who make such appointments the power to depose the officers so appointed.

This explanation, which in no wise affects the point considered in the opinion of the 16th inst., is made because I learn that the publication of a single paragraph of that opinion has created the impression that the tenth section of the act of 22d July, 1862, is regarded as the existing rule for filling vacancies in company and regimental offices. Any one who reads the whole of the opinion referred to, will see that the allusion to that section was not made for that purpose, but simply, as I have said, to illustrate the position that Gov. Robinson could not sustain the power he claimed. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

THE CANALS.

The poposed amendment to the bill for the enlargement of the locks of the Erie and Oswego and Michigan and Illinois Canals, referred to in my dispatch of yesterday, is as follows:

Provided, That the appropriation for the work in this act contemplated the enlargement of the Michigan and Illinois Canal shall not exceed in all ten millions of dollars, and that the State of Illinois will, by her Legislature, undertake to pay any excess over ten millions of dollars it may cost to complete said work as hereinbefore provided; and provided further, that said sum of ten millions of dollars shall be expended only so fast as the tolls on said works shall pay the interest thereon.

The bill will be considered in the House on Monday.

CHAPLAINS.

The Adjutant-General reports four hundred and thirty-seven regimental Chaplains in service and under pay. The rolls of six hundred and seventy-six regiments are on file in his office, and of many of these regiments, the Field and Staff rolls, on which the Chaplains should be, are missing, but from the rolls which have been received, there are three hundred and ninety-five Chaplains on duty, twenty-nine absent on leave or detached service, and thirteen absent without leave.

MARINES.

This morning a detachment of marines were sent to Portsmouth, N. H., for guards on the gunboats *Sonora* and *Conamaugh*, now fitting out there. Maj. Isaac T. Dougherty took command of the guard at the yard this morning. The guard at present numbers one hundred and forty-two men, and are in a high state of discipline.

SENTENCES OF DEATH.

In every case of prisoners taken in arms against the United States, who may be tried and sentenced to death, the record of the tribunal before which the trial was had will be forwarded for the action of the President of the United States, without whose orders no such sentence in such cases will be executed.

ARRESTED.

On Monday afternoon Sergeant Newman, of the Georgetown Police, arrested Elias D. Read, a rebel, who had lately returned from Dixie, where he had been for some months. Read was taken before the Provost Marshal and sent to the old Capitol. He was formerly a boatman on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and left Georgetown with a number of young men, some of whom have returned with him.

RAISING SUNKEN VESSELS.

The United States steamer *Satellite* has gone to Philadelphia, for machinery and operators to raise the wrecks of the *Congress*, *Cumberland*, and other vessels sunken near Norfolk.

NO MORE FURLOUGHS.

No more furloughs are to be granted to men in health. It will be of no avail for friends of officers or soldiers to bore Senators and Representatives with letters asking their influence in obtaining such.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, June 25.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the House bill for for the appointment of an Indian Agent to Colorado Territory. Passed.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to increase the revenue by the reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands.

Messrs. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) and Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of the bankrupt act.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the several departments of the Government publish in the daily papers in Washington on Tuesday of each week a list of contracts which shall have been solicited or proposed through the week preceding, which shall state briefly the subject matter of the contract, terms and names of the proposed contractor, and all persons known to be interested directly or indirectly, and of the persons who make, request, or recommend making any such contract. This provision is not applicable to bids made in pursuance of advertisement, or purchases made according to law, but shall apply to the proposed modification of existing contracts. Laid over.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill to repeal the act creating the Agricultural Department.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the General Bankrupt bill, with the recommendation that it be postponed to next December.

On motion of Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the subject was laid over until to-morrow.

The bill to repeal the act for punishing frauds in making contracts was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government taking any consideration or compensation for procuring contracts from the Government, with an amendment.

The Confiscation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Browning, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said, We are now in a great struggle to secure constitutional liberty. If, in this struggle, the Constitution is overthrown by the rebels, or by loyal men, or by both, then the people will have bled it vain. The Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner,) brought forward novel views in support of this measure, such as would destroy all unity and overthrow the Constitution. Arguments drawn from the old colonial laws, or English law, cannot be binding on us, as they are not in any way bound by the provisions of the Constitution. If we have the power to pass a Confiscation bill, the power must be derived from the Constitution. The examples of ancient nations give us no authority. Mr. Browning then enumerated various specific grants of power to Congress in the Constitution, and contended that the bill before the Senate could not be founded upon any such grants.

Mr. Sumner read from the House bill and claimed that the bill was expressly founded on the provision concerning capture.

Mr. Browning continued, and said that he understood the Senator (Sumner) in his speech to claim that Congress might exercise power to-day, because war exists, which it could not exercise to-morrow if peace existed. This might be true of the Government, but he (Browning) denied that it was applicable to Congress.

Mr. Sumner said that Congress can exercise powers during war against public enemies which it cannot in peace against citizens of the United States. There are rights of war belonging to all nations, and these rights may be all exercised by Congress, but must be exercised in time of war.

Mr. Browning contended that the Constitution did not invest Congress with all the war power. Congress has no power to pass upon what may be a military necessity. That power was given to the military Commander. Danger to the country was to be apprehended from the Legislative Department—not from the Executive; from the facility with which the Legislative Department can cover up its designs with a multiplicity of details. The Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) claims that there is no limit to imposing fines, but the Constitution says that excessive bail shall not be required, etc., and the laws of nations, and the experience of all ages are strongly against a sweeping fine and confiscation. Mr. Browning contended at length that the powers of confiscation and liberation were confined to the Commander-in-Chief, as matters of military necessity, and Congress has no power to pass measures to control them. Every department of this Government is bound by our written Constitution and has its limits prescribed—yet it seems as if the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) feared to trust the Executive and therefore he urged Congress to step beyond its limits and do that which it has no right to do. The dark shadow of Slavery seems to have thrown itself before the Senator (Sumner) and obscured the light with which he would otherwise have viewed the Constitution. Is it unjust to suppose that he hates Slavery more than he loves the Constitution? Would he have the Constitution and Slavery both perish if he could in no other way secure the destruction of Slavery? Admitting that Congress has no power over Slavery in the States in time of peace, yet that Senator (Sumner) now urges the abolition of Slavery in all the rebel States. He (Browning) entered an earnest protest against the dangerous heresy that the powers of Congress can be enlarged in time of war. Such heresy will do more to overthrow the Government than anything the rebels can do.

The President of the Senate *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from Governor Gamble, of Missouri, transmitting a copy of the resolutions of the Convention of that State relative to the proposition for aid to the States for emancipating their slaves.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said we are now engaged in a struggle to suppress rebellion, and rebellion must be put down at all sacrifices; and then the question will arise as to how the Government shall be restored, and what shall be the condition of the States that shot madly into the rebellion? This question must come before the people, and should not enter into this discussion but for what is considered the fatal heresy of the resolutions of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Sumner,) declaring that these States had fallen into the condition of territories. He referred to the great importance of preserving the Government entire and unimpaired in the character of General Government and of State Governments, and contended, at some length, that any pretended act of secession had no effect on the rights and duties of the States to the General Government. Tennessee had done all she could to make secession effectual; yet the State was all the while represented in the Senate, and no one now pretends to doubt her condition as a State. No power can separate the States but successful revolution. Individuals committing treason make themselves responsible; but pretended acts of secession by States must necessarily be void. He thought there could be no difficulty in the usurpation of the proper State Government in States where a portion of the people are loyal. If there is any State where the people continue hostile, then they must continue to be regarded as public enemies. If it came to the question whether the Union or Slavery must perish, then Slavery must yield. He believed the President had ample power, as Commander-in-Chief, to free the slaves of contumacious rebels, as a military necessity; but he had serious doubts as to the power of Congress to pass any such act, and he was opposed to the doctrine that Congress had greater power in time of war than in peace. He argued earnestly that through all struggles we should adhere to the Constitution in all its integrity, and with all its guarantees strictly carried out.

Mr. Hale said he should have said nothing, but there had been a doctrine promulgated here, which he believed more destructive to the Government, and at war with every principle of the Constitution, than secession itself; that is the doctrine that would concentrate all Executive power in the President, and denying any power at all to Congress. If such a doctrine prevails, the Constitution is gone, and the idea of a republic vanished, and a practical despotism stolen in upon us while the guardians were asleep, and we all but a monarchy, having a name to live, while we are in fact dead. If this was to be all the Constitution to be left, it was a matter of indifference how the present contest ends: for we are to have an iron despotism either way. He wished to enter an earnest, serious and energetic protest against any such doctrine.

Mr. Dixon said he asserted no such doctrine.

Mr. Hale contended further, that there was no ground for any such doctrine, because the Constitution says the President shall be Commander-in-Chief. We might as well say that all judicial power was vested in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Wade said he would not sit still and have the country suppose that he agreed in any way to the miserable and slavish doctrines he had heard here to-day, that the President, in time of war, was vested with supreme powers, and nobody has any control over him at all. He was not going to submit to any such hideous doctrine as that. Traitors might make war to overthrow the Government, and Congress had no power at all.

Mr. Browning said he stated that the President was under all the restraints of the Constitution, and Congress has no more power to control the President in the discharge of the duties devolved upon him by the Constitution, than the President has to attempt to control Congress. Each is supreme in its sphere.

Mr. Wade said that proposition no one would deny; but where do you find the doctrine that the President has power under no control? The Senator contended by the hour that the President has no limit to power, and so has the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. Dixon said the Senator from Ohio entirely misunderstood him. He never expressed any such opinion. He intended to lay down a proposition that we are now at war, and the President, by the Constitution, is Commander-in-Chief of the armies in time of peace, as well as war. He has a right to go to Richmond and take command of the army, and if he finds it necessary, may liberate every slave, and burn every house. He (Dixon) claimed that the President could exercise these powers in times of war against the public enemies, and did throw out the idea that the powers of Congress to legislate were not increased in time of war.

Mr. Wade said he was glad to hear the Senator disclaim the doctrine, but he (Wade) must take the speech as he understood it. Senators had spoken here by the hour, claiming that the President was entirely uncontroled. Congress made all articles of war, and rules for the Commander-in-Chief. Congress could take away the army from the President, and make peace, but there was no idea of having peace while there was war being carried on, as there is now, when men guard the property of rebels with one hand and fight them with the other. No rebel was ever brought back by leniency. He referred to the order of Gen. McDowell, of May 26, directing an officer to guard the property of one Hoffman, even if it took soldiers for every panel offence. He had been told that this Hoffman was as arrant a traitor as ever lived. He thought men who were sedulous in guarding the property of rebels were not likely to fight them very hard. He (Wade) had sworn to protect the Constitution, and be faithful to the oath when actively prosecuting the war. He would prosecute the war against the enemies of the Constitution though every slave was freed, and every cent of property taken from the rebels. The Southern traitors may as well know that if they cannot consent to be equals they must become vassals, for the North will never submit to be slaves.

Mr. Dixon said there were certain men in every legislative body who, by talent or some other superior virtue, assume legislative airs and dictate the course of others. He claimed no such airs, and would not submit to them, nor would he submit to persistent misrepresentations. He did not like to have the Senator from Ohio say that he (Dixon) would not go so far as that Senator to put down the rebellion, or that in any way he claimed to shield traitors. He would go as far as any man. He would do anything to punish traitors and put down the rebellion. If necessary, he would exterminate every slave and almost every white man, but what the Union shall be restored. He never expressed the opinion that the President had uncontrolled power. He had contended that a State could not be blotted out by any pretended act of secession.

After further discussion, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, June 25.

The Speaker laid before the House the resolutions of the Missouri Convention responsive to the joint resolution of Congress on the subject of emancipation. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brown, of Virginia, (Union,) introduced a bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked consent, but it was refused, to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill imposing a tax on bank notes.

The bill providing for the ascertainment and adjustment of the claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damages thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion, was taken up.

Mr. Sedgwick, of New-York, (Rep.,) urged the importance of Congress immediately passing some measure by which such claims may be properly adjusted.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, (Union,) noticing the gentleman's remarks on the subject of emancipation, asked him if he would agree to compensate individuals who would free their slaves.

Mr. Sedgwick replied that he was unwilling to compensate for the emancipation of slaves except such action should be taken by a State.

Mr. Mallory said that it was his thorough conviction that no Border Slave State would pass an emancipation act. The gentleman's philanthropy was cheap.

Mr. Sedgwick—It may be cheap, but those States the gentleman speaks of may find, in their day of need, they have made a very sad mistake.

Mr. Fisher, of Delaware, (Rep.,) asked Mr. Mallory whether he would compensate for slaves freed by State action.

Mr. Mallory replied that his name was on the record against it.

Mr. Fisher wanted to know by what means the gentleman arrived at his knowledge that no Border Slave State would inaugurate such emancipation?

Mr. Mallory responded that his belief was a conviction. He had no reference to Delaware, which had long ago ceased to be regarded as a Slave State.

Mr. Fisher—I am glad to hear it.

Mr. Mallory believed there were still a few slaves in New-York, but that was certainly not a Slave State.

Mr. Sedgwick said that State had carried out the Constitution in good faith and abolished Slavery, and which Maryland and Virginia proceeded to do in their own way, gradually, until they found it was more profitable to hold than to emancipate their slaves. Either with or without the aid of the General Government, emancipation will take place in all the States of this Confederacy.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, (Union,)—How, and when?

Mr. Sedgwick—I hope before this war is at an end, the sun will not rise on a slave on this Continent.

Mr. Wickliffe—Then you would free the slave by the war power.

Mr. Mallory said that if a few men like the gentleman (Sedgwick) were hanged before the end of the war, he (Mallory) would almost be satisfied if the result was to be as indicated.

Mr. Sedgwick remarked that the war was commenced for the protection and aggrandizement of Slavery, and was carried on by the South for this purpose. He hoped the two things would end together; that the war and Slavery will have their last page written together in the history of our country.

Without concluding the question, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes.

Numerous amendments were made at the instance of the Committee on Ways and Means, among them the following:

Alum of all descriptions to pay a duty of 60 cents per 100 pounds.

Paris white, when dry, 50 cents, and when ground in oil $1 50 per 100 pounds.

Putty $1 50 per 100 pounds.

Saltpetre and nitrate of potash two cents, and refined three cents per pound.

Manilla beans $3 a pound.

Whiting, when dry, 50 cents, and when ground in oil $1 50 per 100 pounds.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment which was adopted, providing that all cotton and linen rags shall be free of duty.

Mr. Phelps, of California, (Opp.,) offered an amendment making the duty on uncleaned rice three-quarters of a cent per pound, or on clean rice twice that sum.

Adopted.

Without concluding action on the bill, the House adjourned.

The Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article published in your edition of to-day, signed "Citizen," relating to the "Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers," has been too truly corroborated

This afternoon the hospital had an accession of nearly one hundred sick and disabled soldiers, including many dangerous cases. Owing to the inconveniences caused by the reservation of rooms by the Northeastern Dispensary, many of the men were obliged to remain suffering in the halls till accommodation could be afforded. One man, brought in dead, was placed in the laundry where the women were busily engaged, while the very next room was closed, and which apartment is not used by the Dispensary for any practical purpose whatever.

It is to be regretted that when so many noble hearts have given their services for the proper care of our soldiers that hindrances should be placed in their way; and that, for the reputation of our City, the authorities do not exert themselves in this matter, and give the proper aid to this most commendable of all charities, the relief of our brave volunteers, who left their firesides to defend ours, and secure to us what we could not otherwise have achieved. This is a matter which will not admit of a moment's delay, and immediate and favorable action on it, by those who have authority in the premises, is imperatively demanded.

New-York, Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the head and sore throat, cured by the novel and scientific principle, which restores hearing in the most hopeless cases, by the well-known occulist and aurist of New-York, Dr. VON EISENBERG.

New-York, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness, accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated on my ear, removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to him. I am completely restored to hearing.

JOSEPH MANNING,
No. 108 West 36th-st.

Office No. 38 Clinton-place, 8th-st., west of Broadway.

The Orient Mutual Insurance Company
HAVE REMOVED
TO
NO. 43 WALL-STREET.

Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention.—A Popular Treatise, by Dr. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL. With Illustrations. Price 50 cents. CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway.

Dr. E. Bunford Lighthill,
No. 34 St. Mark's-place.
CONSULTATIONS
Until 3 P. M., daily.

Suitable Summer Covering for the Feet.—Boots and Shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Moody's Superior Shirts Made to Order,
EIGHTEEN DOLLARS PER DOZEN.
T. W. MOODY, No. 499 Broadway,
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Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines, acknowledged to be superior to all others—No. 495 Broadway, New-York. Agencies throughout the United States.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Attention.

At this season of the year, many persons are troubled with bowel complaints, and the best and safest cure is J. C. RUSHTON'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, for all such complaints; highly recommended by physicians generally. Prepared by J. CLEMENT RUSHTON, Chemist and Druggist, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

MARRIED.

Ketcham—Benton.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 25, by Rev. William T. Karr, Nathaniel Ketcham to Jane E. Benton, all of Brooklyn.

Morrell—Silver.—On Wednesday, June 25, by Rev. Mr. Murray, Daniel Morrell to Cornelia J. Silver, daughter of A. P. Silver, Esq.

DIED.

Aikens.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 25, Margrett Jane Aikens, daughter of James Aikens, aged 2 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of her father and uncles, Robert and Wm. Mageis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2½ P. M. this day, (Thursday,) the 26th inst., from the residence of her father, No. 371 2d-av., corner of 23d-st., and 2d-av.

Baldwin.—In Tarrytown, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Chas. B. Fosdick, David T. Baldwin, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

Bush.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, at his late residence, No. 57 Leroy-st., Hon. James W. Bush, Member of the Fifth Assembly District, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, the members of Assembly, and the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 27th inst, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts.

Bowen.—At Lackawack, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 18, of consumption, John Bowen, aged 45 years, 8 months and 1 day.

His remains were interred at Lackawack.

Devoe.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, Frank R., only son of Giles H. and Olive M. Devoe, aged 5 years, 3 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 75th-st. and 11th-av., at 1 P. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

Finch.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, after a lingering illness, of pulmonary disease, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Philip Young, Miss Olivia Brown Finch, aged 21 years.

Funeral services on Friday, the 27th inst., at 4 P. M., at Christ Church, Rev. Harry Finch, Rector, Shrewsbury, N. J.

☞ Cincinnati and New-Orleans papers please copy.

Kurtz.—On Wednesday, June 25, John Kurtz, aged 65 years.

Osborn.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, June 24, Jacob W., only son of Wm. H. and Isabella Osborn, aged 3 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 116th-st., near 1st-av., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Saltzman.—In White Plains, on Tuesday, June 24, Mrs. Mary Ann Saltzman, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves the Harlem depôt, 26th-st., at 10¼ A. M.

Sanford.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, June 25, Mary N., wife of Charles Sanford, aged 38 years.

Their friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 225 Pavonia-av., Jersey City, without further notice, this day, (Thursday,) the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Taylor.—On Monday, June 9, at his residence, Fenay Hall, Yorkshire, England, Mr. James S. Taylor, formerly a member of the firm of Lord & Taylor, and for many years a resident of this City.

Youle.—In Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, June 24, at 10 P. M., after a long and painful illness, George Youle, aged 90 years, formerly a resident of the City of New-York.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, South-av. Road, two miles below the City of Poughkeepsie, this day, (Thursday,) the 26th inst., at 3 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 290.—June 25, 1862.
35, 68, 40, 63, 59, 72, 78, 37, 25, 9, 13, 67, 73.

Kentucky, Class 300.—June 25, 1862.
37, 72, 4, 78, 74, 33, 27, 23, 8, 19, 32, 43, 3.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 247.—June 25, 1862.
61, 6, 11, 56, 2, 7, 40, 30, 39, 16, 60, 36, 26.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 261.—June 25, 1862.
62, 24, 13, 20, 50, 17, 6, 57, 70, 7, 35, 11, 53.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.

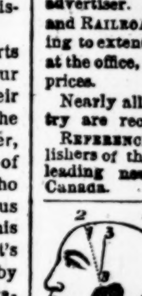
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted o any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment. No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY next, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn—Simeon Draper, Auctioneer—the cargo of the schooner *Henry Middleton*, consisting of
446 bbls. Turpentine,
65 bbls. Resin,
4 Cords Wood.
Also, the schooner *Henry Middleton*, 103 15-95 tons burden, built at Charleston, S. C., in 1859.
Also, the cargo of the schooner *A. J. View*, consisting of
301 bbls. Turpentine,
86 kegs Tar,
1 Quadrant, 1 Sextant,
1 Chronometer, 1 Barometer,
Also, the cargo of the schooner *Mars*, consisting of
Salt in bulk.
E. H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } U. S. Prize Commissioners.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.
The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

FILE FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE FILE OF the New-York *Daily Times* for sale, from October 1, 1860, to the present time. Price $1 per month. Address FILE, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
No. 62 John-st.
INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS, WHICH CANNOT BE CONTROVERTED.
First—I commenced manufacturing in 1854, and now have the largest pyrotechnic establishment in the world.
Second—Since I have essayed to make exhibition work, no public displays have occurred where a premium has been offered for the best fireworks; consequently, I do not make premium fireworks.
Third—I have received the preference from our own Government for signals, &c., used in the Army and Navy, after submitting my samples in competition with the most celebrated firework makers in the United States.
Fourth—By untiring energy and enterprise, I have succeeded in selling more goods yearly than all similar establishments in the United States combined.
The above facts constitute a sufficient guarantee to all purchasers of the Excelsior Fireworks as to assortment, price and quality.
Committees on public displays are respectfully solicited to call upon me personally at FUNSTON & SCOFIELDS, Principal Agency, No. 62 John-st., three doors from William.
G. A. LILLIENDAHL.

READ. READ. READ.
Danville, Pa., June 2, 1862.
Dr. Wm. H. Gregg—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

CLOTHING.
I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Messrs. Paul de Coninck, Monod & Giraud, of Bordeaux.
Warranted strictly pure. For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, 203 Pearl-st. N. Y.

GEORGE W. CURTIS, ESQ., WILL DELIVER an address on the *Way of Peace*, before the Banner Republican Club of Brooklyn, at Gothic Hall, Adams-st., near Nassau, THURSDAY EVENING, June 26, at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Seats reserved for ladies.
H. B. DURYEA, President.
S. M. GRISWOLD, Vice-President.
E. B. SPOONER, L. G. SHERMAN, } Secretaries.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, ACIDITY OF STOMACH, WATER-BRASH, &c., use TADMAN'S COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES, No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 263 4th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES'
GREAT STORY,
ENTITLED
BAD HUGH;
OR,
THE DIAMOND IN THE ROUGH,
IS COMMENCED IN THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Ready to-day, and for sale everywhere.

BEADLE'S DIME SERIES.
PARSON BROWNLOW
AND THE
UNIONISTS OF EAST TENNESSEE.
With Anecdotes, Incidents, etc.
AMERICAN BATTLES, No. 1.
PITTSBURGH LANDING
AND THE
SIEGE OF CORINTH.
Ten cents each. For sale by all news-dealers and booksellers.
BEADLE & CO., Publishers, New-York.

A FOURTH OF JULY DOUBLE NUMBER.
BEADLE'S DIME NOVELS, No. 40.
THE UNIONIST'S DAUGHTER:
A TALE OF THE REBELLION IN TENNESSEE.
Price 20 cents. For sale by all booksellers and news-dealers.

PROF. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.
The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, for July, is embellished with a fine portrait of this eminent inventor of the Magnetic Telegraph, with the instrument in his hand.
The number also contains a rich table of contents—twenty-six articles, varied, instructive, interesting, and entertaining enough to satisfy and gratify any hungry and appreciative intellect.
The ECLECTIC ought to be on the parlor table of every intelligent family for perusal by its members. Its Twelve monthly numbers in a year, and its three large volumes, contain an immense amount of literary treasures, gathered from the foreign magazines and quarterlies, and from the ablest pens of England. Now is a good time to subscribe.
Terms, $5 per year, and the cheapest and best magazine published, considering the amount of portrait embellishments and choice reading which it contains.
Specimen number sent pre-paid, for 42 cents in postage stamps. Address, W. H. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

APPLETON'S
RAILWAY GUIDE.
JULY NUMBER. PRICE 25 CENTS.
IT CONTAINS
A Tourist's Guide to the Watering-Places; Biographical Sketch of Gen. Mitchel; Anecdotes of Travel; an Account of Railways and their Progress; 100 Maps; new Time-Tables, corrected to date.
For sale by all news-agents, and boys on the cars.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, BY DR. F. HOLLICK, the well-known author and lecturer. 200th edition, with Colored Plates and Wood-cuts. It is adapted for popular use, containing everything Anatomical, Physiological and Medical, relating to Marriage, in a perfectly moral and unobjectionable form, though strictly scientific. Every adult should read it. There is no other book like it in print. Price $1, for which it will be sent free, by post, to any address. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City. Dr. HOLLICK'S City office is No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock daily, except Sunday.

SPLENDID SUMMER FASHIONS—ELEGANTLY illustrated and fully described in Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, and sold everywhere at 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway.

MILITARY.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES,
THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
Brigadier-General, F. B. Spinola.
Colonel, Mariott N. Croft.
This magnificent Regiment is intended as a rallying-point for all good men. It will be the first in the field from the State of New-York, under the late call of President Lincoln.
Capt. John H. Dobbs is in want of a few more men, for the purpose of filling up his company to the standard.
Quarters, rations and uniforms furnished immediately. Pay from $13 to $21 per month, and relief tickets furnished to families. $100 bounty guaranteed at the end of the rebellion. A few more vacancies open for non-commissioned officers and teamsters. One month's pay in advance.
Apply immediately at Headquarters, No. 145 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.
JOHN H. DOBBS, Captain Company E.
Or to C. L. FROTHINGHAM, First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant, No. 483 Broadway, New-York City, or to RICHARD J. CLARK, Tammany Hall, Chatham-st., New-York City.
Pay commences from date of enlistment.

STANTON LEGION.
COL. W. H. ALLEN.
Recruits wanted immediately for Company A, Stanton Legion. This Company is nearly full, and requires but few men to complete it. Good quarters, rations, and uniforms of the regular army furnished as soon as mustered into the service. Promotions to the rank of Lieutenants made from the most deserving non-commissioned officers and privates. The evidence of Col. ALLEN'S treatment of his men in the First Regiment, is sufficient guarantee to persons enlisting of their being properly provided for. $2 bounty and one month's pay in advance. Relief Tickets furnished to families of soldiers. Apply to
W. H. JENNER, Captain Company A.
Recruiting Office, No. 273 Spring-st.

Headquarters, Lafayette Hall, Broadway.
SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.—BEING authorized by the Governor of the State of New-York to raise a Company of Volunteers, to be attached to Spinola's Empire Brigade, I am now ready to receive all able-bodied men who wish to serve their country, in a first-class Company. Each man, as soon as he signs the roll, will be subsisted and clothed at the expense of the Government, and sent to comfortable quarters at camp, near the City. Pay from $13 to $23 per month, to commence from date of enlistment.
GEO. H. HITCHCOCK, Lieut., Recruiting Officer.

M'CLELLAN INFANTRY.—BEING AUTHORIZED by the Governor of the State of New-York to raise a company of volunteers to be ready in sixty days, I call upon all young men desirous to join my company to apply immediately. $100 bounty, and pay from $13 to $23 per month, one month's pay in advance, according to a bill passed the United States Senate June 3, 1862. Headquarters, No. 602 Broadway. Capt. WM. W. BATES, late Lieutenant in Mexican War.
Approved at the United States Mustering Office, June 4, 1862, by Capt. F. S. Larned, United States Army.

$100 BOUNTY.—UNION VOLUNTEERS' ASSOCIATION.—All honorably discharged Volunteers are requested to meet at the Harmonie Garden, Nos. 139 and 141 Essex-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock A. M. By order of the Committee.
E. BOAS, President 39th Regiment N. Y. V.
T. SULLIVAN, Vice-President 4th Regiment N. Y. V.
C. A. McMANUS, Secretary 11th N. Y. V.
C. PRAEDEL, Recording Secretary N. Y. V.

A HANDSOME SUM WILL BE PAID TO any person who can enlist a number of men for cavalry; one of the best of regiments, good horses, clothes and quarters. Inquire or address J. W., No. 109 West 11th-st.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order.
It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM SUITES, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. Stages pass close by.

CORNS CURED.
BUNIONS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.
Nails penetrating the Flesh cured free from pain.
LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT,
Practical Chiropodists.
Removed to No. 852 Broadway, a few doors above 13th-st., and No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS! RISE YE BED-RIDDEN CRIPPLES.—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 14
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	June 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	June 19
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	June 21
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 28
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 28
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 28
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 5
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	July 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 9
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Bavaria* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

D. E. H.—HAVE RECEIVED BUT ONE PACKAGE since you left. Have you sent more, or has something happened? HOWE.

DRY GOODS.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION
IN PRICES
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 8.
$50,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods,
Reduced 30 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Pure Irish Linens,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Rich Mantillas,
Reduced 60 per cent.

In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we trust the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.

We therefore offer the inducements to purchasers.

100,000 YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS,
For traveling dresses at 6¼ cents per yard.
8,000 yards Barege Anglais, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards Barege Himalays, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards rich Broche Grenadine, at 12½ cents per yard.
8,000 yards black Gros de Rhin Silks (high lustre),
From 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks (new styles),
From 63 cents to $1 per yard.
MANTILLAS AND SACQUES (in Silk and Cloth),
From $2 to $8.
2,000 Garments, from $2 50 to $10—of the latest styles.
10,000 pairs of British Hosiery, from 10 cents to 15 cents.
150 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents.
250 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.
80 dozen ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
Containing
30,000 yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.
50,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.
2,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.
20,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.
1,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Diaper Cloth, damask.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Toweling.
1,500 Fine Linen Table-cloths, damask.

Hotel-keepers, of all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.

Sale Peremptory.

And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE!
All our 18c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c., RIBBONS,
now offering at at at at at
12c., 18c., 25c., 31c., 37c.
We are now offering
100 Cartons Nos. 4 and 5 Corded Edge TRIMMING RIBBONS, all shades, 25 PER CENT. under regular prices.
Offering at a reduction all our
BONNET SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Clearing sale of the balance of
SPRING AND SUMMER STRAWS!
All our 75c., 87c., $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, STRAWS,
Clearing at at at at at at
50c., 62c., 87c., $1, $1 50, $2.
Clearing BLOOMERS, FLATS, &c., much below the regular prices.
Clearing sale of FRENCH FLOWERS.
Clearing sale of HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c., &c.
CLEARING SALE OF EMBROIDERIES!
All our SWISS and JACONET COLLARS,
which we sell for 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1, $2, $3,
will be offered at at at at at at at at
12c., 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50.
All our SWISS and JACONET SETS,
Job lots of LINEN EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
CLEARING AT VERY LOW PRICES!!
Our
INFANTS' WAISTS for 50c., $1, $1 50, $2, $3,
will be offered at at at at at
37c., 75c., $1 12, $1 50, $2,
SIXTY-THREE CENT KID GLOVES.
Every size and shade, best quality LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation. Equally as good as an imported glove, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

WINDOW SHADES.—BEST WHITE HOLland, buff or blue, supplied and well fixed, at $1 each. Two yards long. Address GEORGE VANE, No. 119 East 19th-st., New-York.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

$150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having **BEST PIANO. $150.** removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CROCKERY AND glass-ware business for disposal, in one of the largest cities in the State of Ohio; store situated on the leading business street, and in a first-rate location for business. Rent moderate, and lease if desired. The stock of goods now on hand is small, well-assorted and desirable. The present owner has carried on a profitable business for 11 years, and now disposes of it from failing health. For further particulars, apply at or address A. J. F., *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

A PARTY ABOUT COMMENCING THE produce commission business would make arrangements with a gentleman of business experience, and thoroughly acquainted with the business, to act as salesman; one who has a country acquaintance, and can influence consignments, will be treated with liberally. Address PRODUCE, Box No. 3,651 Post-office.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE, Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

COAL, &C.

CUMBERLAND COAL AFLOAT, FROM George's Creek, now landing from schooner *Ann*, and for sale by SYLVANUS S. WARD, 411 Washington-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,
TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom No. 158 Broadway, a collection of about sixty Fine Oil-Paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, many of them bearing the certificates of the artists; among them will be found:
MARKET SCENE—Effect of Light....by VERMUELEN
MARINE—Taking a Pilot..........by KANNEMANS
WINTER SCENES........................by SMETS
SHEEP........................by ROSA VENNEMANS
SHEEP AND POULTRY.....by VAN SEVERDONCK
LODGE SCENE......................by MOERENHOUT
And many other fine works. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold on foreign account. In this collection will be found a fine picture by
WOUVERMANS,
to which the attention of connoisseurs is requested.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FAST HORSES,
CARRIAGE HORSES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, ROAD WAGONS, HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS, &c.,
the property of
ISAAC BRONSON, ESQ.,
to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the private stable No. 34 West 24th-st. Particulars to-morrow.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made by Roux & Co., carriages, horses, harness, sleighs, &c., &c., at the late country residence of James T. Soutter, Esq., about three-quarters of a mile from the dock at Astoria, L. I. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock, all the elegant furniture, &c., in said country-seat, consisting of Axminster and Brussels carpets. Library Furniture—Rosewood bookcases, black walnut chairs and library table, pictures and engravings. Parlors—In fine finished rosewood, made by Roux, covered in crimson silk brocatel, green and gold velvet plush; clocks, candalabras, real ormolu brackets, oil paintings. Dining Room—French black walnut buffet, extension table, chairs, secretary, real ormolu chandeliers and brackets. Bedrooms—Carved rosewood armoire a glacé, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, chairs covered in tapestry, oak suites, black walnut and mahogany suites, enameled suites and other first-class furniture, iron seats and chairs and other articles.

CARRIAGES, HORSES, SLEIGHS, &C.—A splendid close-pannel carriage, has been used but a few times, made by Lawrence, with silver-plated mounting, &c., to order. Also, a fine close carriage, in good order.

A shifting-seat carriage, or Rockaway; an open carriage with pole and shafts; a buggy wagon; a pung sleigh; a large four-seat fancy sleigh, and double-seat do.

Also, a very fine, long-tailed bay horse, perfectly sound, gentle and kind in all harness, and a good saddle-horse; harness, sleigh-bells, bridles, saddles and other farming implements, &c., particulars of which will be found in the catalogue. Can be examined the day before the sale. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the sale will take place the first fair day afterward. The 2d and 3d-av. cars stop at 86th-st., and the ferryboats cross to Astoria. The residence is about three-quarters of a mile from the landing, or a few minutes' walk. The Flushing and Harlem boats leave Peck-slip wharf at 7, 9:15 and 11, stopping at foot of 10th-st., to take passengers from the Broadway and Greenpoint stages. Omnibuses will take such as desire to ride in preference to walking.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very beautiful pair of long tailed blood bay mares 15.3 to 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, very stylish and spirited drivers, although perfectly gentle and kind in all harness, and warranted perfectly sound; they cost the present owner $900, and $400 has been offered for one of them as a breeding mare; they will be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them. Also, a very fine barouche, made by Lawrence, in the most perfect order, and made expressly for the present owner, worth $800, and will be sold as the owner has no use for it. Shifting-top buggy, patent axles, in good order, by Wood Bros., without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—FRIDAY, JUNE 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale—Mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, sofas, bookcases, showcases, window-shades, French plate mantel and pier glasses, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding and sheeting, 34 lots rich silk dress-patterns, dry-goods, 250 meerschaum pipes, &c.

Also, at 1 o'clock P. M., two mahogany pianos, one Weed's patent sewing-machine.

N. B.—As July 4 will occur on our regular sales day, our sale for next week will be held on WEDNESDAY instead of Friday.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS—By C. W. DAVENPORT, at salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, on THIS DAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock, a collection of valuable oil paintings, consisting of about seventy pictures, including a few specimens of the old masters, beside a large number of admirable copies of well-known works of art by Berghen, Vernet, Verboeckhoven, Claude, Guido, Watteau, Bassano, &c. The above are appropriately framed and adapted for the enrichment of parlor or private galleries. The sale is peremptory, and will, in every case, include the frames. On exhibition and catalogues ready.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., at the foot of South 9th-st., being 150 feet front on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 360 feet, with wharf 150 feet front of 20 feet depth at low water; and a return dock of 175 feet, with the privilege of extending Piers out into the river to the exterior water line, about 250 feet; containing about 22 lots of ground. Has been used for the last seven years for the storage of naval stores and oil; being covered by sheds, is well calculated for a sugar refinery or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

TO LET—VERY LOW TO A SMALL, RESPECTable family, the upper part of a nice house, in excellent order, conveniently arranged; pleasantly and conveniently located. Apply on the premises, No. 156 West 43d-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND CELLAR at No. 289 West 17th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs., suitable for grocery business. Inquire at 84 Horatio-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT CORNwall, on the Hudson, three-quarters of a mile from the landing; fine view of river and surrounding scenery; plenty of fruit and vegetables. For particulars call or address J. COCKS, propeller *Orange County*, foot of Murray-st., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE.—For sale or exchange, a fine property, either as a country seat or a business location, being one of the best on Long Island, of many years' standing, 38 miles from the City, with which there is communication daily, by stage and railroad. It consists of 15 acres of garden land, well stocked with choice grafted fruits, grapes and berries; a store, 42x40; a good two-story and attic dwelling-house, six rooms on the ground; a double tenant-house, large barn, and all convenient out-houses. Sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Address
E. S. BROWNE, Commack, Suffolk County,
Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT corner house above 26th-st., 26 feet front. Lowest price, $35,000 cash. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 46 WEST 28th-st., 40x20, lot 20x50, walls 12 inches, built by the day; mortgage $4,000; price $6,500. Apply at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.

Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, JR.,
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S FIREWORKS.
Dépôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a young woman, as chambermaid in a private boarding house; has the best City reference for three years from her last place. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young girl would like a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress; can come highly recommended for either. Call for two days at No. 204 West 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation for a girl of 15, to do either light waiting and chamberwork, or take care of a child and sew. Apply at her present employer's, No. 57 West 37th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl lately landed, to do chamberwork or take care of children; has no objection to go in the country. Call at or address No. 112 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young women; one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as nurse and seamstress, or would do general housework in a small family; both are excellent family servants and embroiderers. Call at No. 504 11th-av., corner of 45th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a nice, tidy young girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as nurse and sewer. Can get the best of City references. Can occupy any of the places that will suit. Call at No. 31 4th-st., near Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, or would take care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, in 34th-st., one door East of 6th-av., in the office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to a boarding-house or the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer, and can work all kinds of embroidery. Has no objection to the country. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 234 West 37th-st., 2d-floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country for the Summer. Best City references. Call for two days at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at the corner of Bergen and Flatbush avs., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 17th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has the best City references. Call at No. 79 West 11th-st., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress. Has good reference from her last place. Inquire at 81 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook in a private family; understands the cooking of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is a very excellent baker; will be found competent; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., for two days, in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, good washer and ironer, or would have no objections to take care of children; one that is very kind and affectionate to children; good City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 104 8th-st. (St. Mark's-place.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry; no objection to the country; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; is a good laundress; has the best City references. Call at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A trustworthy young woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 303 East 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, jellies, ice cream, and desserts of all kinds. Best City reference Call for two days at at 112 West 27th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl, as cook in a private family; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 Avenue B, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework by a young woman, who is a first-rate cook and a superior laundress. Has the best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing, if required; can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH A little girl nine years old, wishes a situation as above; is a good cook, and willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, for four days, at No. 46 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and made dishes; wages $8 to $9; no objection to the country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, with the best of reference, a situation, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Will be found neat and economical in her kitchen, and not afraid of work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman wants a situation as good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; will do general housework; has good City reference. Call at No. 201 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation with a lady or family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and family sewing; is willing to go as lady's maid if required to travel; City references. Can be seen at No. 200 6th-av., near 14th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHes a situation to do housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; can do plain cooking; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; would take charge of the milk and butter of a small private family. Can be seen, for two days. Has good City reference. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook and first class washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 210 East 33d-st., first floor, back room.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl from Holland, as lady's maid or to do light chamberwork and sewing; can speak English; no objection to the country, or to travel; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 30 24th-st., corner 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the first private families. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, or can take care of a lady in her confinement; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 84½ Bleecker-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, who is an experienced nurse and a first-rate seamstress; understands cutting and fitting. Has the best City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ACtive young woman desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator; would assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young woman wishes to obtain a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or take the entire charge of an infant; can produce the very best of City references; Call at her present employer's, No. 208 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class waitress; one who understands her business and has no objections to do light chamberwork if required; can give the best of City reference; can be seen in her present situation for two days; leaving in consequence of family going to Europe. Call at No. 146 Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a first-class waitress or chambermaid; one who understands how to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 240 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant girls; one as seamstress; understands family embroidery, and can sew on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; or would do chamberwork; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Would go in the country for the Summer. Have good reference. Call at No. 201 Greene-st., Wednesday.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or to assist in taking care of children; no objection to the country; best of City reference, having served 10 years with her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 20th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERIenced operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to obtain work, either in large or small quantities; drawers, undershirts, bustles, or similar light work preferred. Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, OF LONG experience in the care and management of horses, is desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Can be seen at the stable, No. 53 Great Jones-st., or a note addressed to Box No. 208 *Times* Office will meet with prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a coachman's place; one that understands his business perfectly, and can give the best City reference; has no objection to the country or City. Apply to Mr. P. Traynor, saddle and harness store, No. 326 4th-st., for R. P. POWERS.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Englishman of long experience, and who thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober and attentive to his duty; has good City references. Address S. B., care of Mr. Miles, livery stable keeper, No. 54 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN wants a situation in a private family. Best of City reference given. None but first-class families need apply. Call or address G. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., southeast corner.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address for two days J. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office; the best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a Scotchman, wants a situation in a private family; best of City reference given. Call, or address D. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., southeast corner.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by man and wife; the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as first-rate cook, chambermaid or nurse; both thoroughly understand their business; have the best of reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call at or address for two days, No. 71, corner of Nassau and John sts., in the segar-store.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good, steady, careful driver, understands the care of a kitchen garden; willing to work and make himself generally useful; has good references. Address F. C., No. 9 John-st., near Broadway, or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man accustomed to horses, and a good kitchen gardener; able and willing to work; has no objections to go to the country; the best of reference given. Address JAMES, Empire Sewing-Machine Company, No. 510 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; would go to any part of the country, and make himself useful; or would travel with a family to any part they would wish him. The best of references given. He is a Protestant single young man. Can be seen at the private stable, No. 3 Washington-alley, back of the 5th-av., until engaged, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.; or a note addressed to G. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable young man, or would be willing to do the waiting. Has the best of City references. Call or address J. S., No. 223 West 25th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a steady, active man, single; understands the management of hot-house, green-house, kitchen and flower garden, and how to keep a gentleman's place in order; will have nothing to do with cows or horses; can give the best of references. Call on, or address C. N., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, the management of hot and cold graperies, the laying out of a gentleman's place. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Can be seen at, or address S. E., No. 71 Liberty-st., care of A. Smith, seedsman and florist.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young man, German; has a perfect knowledge of his business; is willing and obliging; will take moderate wages; can give the best of recommendations. Call on or address M. I., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as gardener; understands all branches of vegetable gardening and farming; good reference given. He speaks French and German. Call at No. 10 Catherine-st., in the shoe-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middled aged man, a situation in a private family; the best of City reference. Address R. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ALL THROUGH the country to sell NEW AND SUPERIOR STYLE PRIZE PACKAGES; all kinds on hand; $15 per day made easy; business genteel. Send for circular.
S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS experience, a situation in the Produce and Commission, or Fruit Business. The best of reference can be given. Address W. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS A situation; understands the use of carpenter's tools. Address S. O., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOKKEEPER—A BOOKKEEPER WANTED, in a machine shop, to keep books, and men's time, paying hands, and performing outdoor transactions, making himself generally useful; married man preferred. Address with reference, A. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, by a dry goods jobbing-house, an experienced assistant book-keeper. Address, with reference, H., Box No. 1,444 New-York Post-office.

A COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, IN the country, a Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron, and understands making butter; she must be neat, industrious and good tempered, and the best of recommendations will be required. None other need apply. Call at No. 65 State-st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A FIRST-CLASS retail dry goods store, in the western part of this State, a salesman. One that has had a good experience may address H. W. P., Box No. 1,842 Post-office.

HARDWARE SALESMAN WANTED—ONE who is well acquainted with the trade, to travel and take orders for a few desirable articles; immediate and perhaps permanent employment will be given to a first-class salesman. Address Box No. 2,957 Post-office, with references and salary expected.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PROTESTANT WOman to take care of children; none but those with best testimonials as to character, need apply to W., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient.

Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y. G. S. WOODMAN & COMP'Y, Agents for Schools and Teachers, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PRINCIPALS, ASsistants and purchasers for established schools in the different States, and also educational correspondents, to aid in opening schools wherever needed, and to supply vacancies with suitable teachers. For further particulars, address (with stamp) NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, and whose present engagement closes July 1, desires a situation; is willing to teach the whole or part of the time; City references and the highest testimonials given. Address H. A., Box No. 499 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A PEARL NECKLACE, with a pendant of one large pear-shaped pearl, set in green enamel; supposed to have been picked up on 6th-av. or Broadway. Any person returning the same to Mrs. JENNY MICKELL, No. 356 West 23d-st., will receive the above reward.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE Real Estate, at Newark, N. J., situated on Broad and High sts., with two fronts. One of the most elegant establishments in the vicinity of New-York. The house is 64 feet wide, with various depths, built of stone, in the most costly and complete manner, finished with every modern convenience, and beautifully surrounded with evergreens and shade trees. There are 1¾ acres of ground, 148 feet on Broad-st. and 155 feet on High-st. The upper part of the garden is tastefully laid out in serpentine walks, filled with evergreen trees and shrubbery. Grape arbor 124 feet long, with several kinds of choice grapes—all kinds of berries and fruits. Also, two beautiful Summer-houses. Large brick barn and chicken-house, stable, coach-house, &c. Terms easy. The place must be seen to be appreciated. A photographic view of the house, with full particulars, may be seen at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st.,
Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON the banks of the Hudson, one hour's ride from City Hall, and within five minutes' walk of a dépôt on Hudson River Railroad. The place contains four acres of ground tastefully laid out in lawn and garden; an abundance of shade and fruit trees of choice varieties. The house is large and commodious, with all modern improvements; house for gardener, with fine stable, and carriage-house attached; valuable water front. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; or address HUDSON, Box No. 3,800 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, ON DESIRABLE TERMS—A fine country seat, near Orange, N. J.; about 36 acres, in high cultivation; fine mansion and all necessary outbuildings; large lawn, ornamental shade trees, shrubbery, &c. The place is beautifully located, and well stocked with choice selections of every kind of fruits in prime bearing order, and is well calculated to suit a gentleman of wealth and taste. Address PROPRIETOR, Box No. 2,781 Post-office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COTTAGE with 12 acres of land, on Throg's Neck, near Pelham Bridge; fine view of the water; plenty of fruit and shade trees, and grounds tastefully arranged. Apply to W. F. WARING, Security Life Insurance and A. Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, near Garrison's Station, opposite West Point, to let or lease. Apply to T. M. FRANKLIN, office No. 7, 2d floor, Union Building, No. 52 William-st., or W. D. GARRISON, near the dépôt, at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad.

FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT PLACE IN NEW-Canaan, Conn. House, barn, etc., (new) with two acres, fruit trees, fine garden, two wells. Beautiful location. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had, Price $3,000. Call at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, piano rooms.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or of TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT PLACE FOR SALE, near South Orange. Terms easy. Apply to J. W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

FIRE ISLAND, June 25, 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM HIS patrons and the public that he has recently purchased and fitted up for the reception of visitors the Hotel at Penataquit, town of Islip, L. I., formerly known as the New-York, on the direct route to this place. His old house, on the beach at Fire Island, will be continued as formerly, under the supervision of Mrs. DOMINY. Every facility for fishing, sailing, bathing, &c., for which the locality is famous, will be furnished parties who may favor him with their patronage at either house. Route—From James-slip and 34th-st. to Hunter's Point; Long Island Railroad to Thompson's Station; stage to Penataquit, and steamboat to Fire Island. Fare through $1 75.
FELIX DOMINY.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE OBTAINED by two single gentlemen in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Location very pleasant, near South Ferry. References required. Address E. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM JULY 1.—Pleasant front rooms, in suites or single, for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., first house from Court. References required.

FRENCH BOARD—MADISON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—Few gentlemen or other parties, can have very agreeable, cool rooms, with or without board. References exchanged. Address M. ROBERTS, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—IN A PLEASANT AND convenient location, to let at moderate prices, with partial board if desired, in a private family. Apply at No 42 St. Mark's-place.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated at a country residence, pleasantly situated in Southington, Conn., a few rods from the dépôt, at Hitchcock's Station, on the Canal Railroad, and 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Location elevated and healthful; yard large, with abundance of shade; fine scenery, &c. For terms and particulars, address A. HITCHCOCK, Southington, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A family pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, wish a few boarders. Could accommodate three familes with large airy rooms and good board. Address H. H. R., Box No. 34 Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN obtain good accommodations at a farm-house near Sufferns Station, by Erie Railway, being about one hour's ride from City; house modern style, with fine large rooms, well shaded, and a healthy location. For full particulars, inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at a farm-house in Connecticut at Hawleyville, 1¼ miles from dépôt on the Housatonic Railroad; is an elevated, pleasant and healthy location. Address THOS. S. TAYLOR, Hawleyville, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

READ! READ! READ!—ALL WHO ARE afflicted with salt rheum, scrofula, dyspepsia, chilblains, boils, &c., will do well to use the EASTON MINERAL WATER. It is an infallible remedy. Hundreds have used it, and can bear testimony to its efficacy. Try it; it is invaluable. Sent to any part of the country, in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale at the store of S. STERLING, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Circulars sent free to any part of the country.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical applications, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, bedding, &c., below auction prices, warranted, and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Please call. You will save money, and be honorably served.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—In all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

HIGHLY SCENTED
AMERICAN
TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.

Dr. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:

SIR: The case containing your FAR-FAMED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

SELLING OFF.—THE STOCK OF PIANOS, MElodeons, French organs, watches, chains, diamonds, paper, cigars, stereoscopes and views, guns, pistols, paintings, &c., will be sold low to close consignments. The place will be closed during the month of August. Cash advances, as usual. I. F. JONES, No. 62 Ann-st., 2d floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT." The corner stone of the new edifice for the French Church—the old Huguenot's Church—in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in this City, will be laid THIS THURSDAY, (26th of June,) precisely at 5 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE TWENTIES." OR TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, with the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM ON GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

These Bonds are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,

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Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

25 Wash. Marine Ins. Co$100 | 20 Niagara Ins. Co.......$50
20 Beekman Ins. Co. .... 25 | 40 Chatham Bank 25
25 Merchants' Insurance.... 50 | 40 Hope Insurance Co 50
30 New-World Insurance.... 50 | 20 Arctic Insurance Co .. 50
20 Amer. Exc. Bank........100 | 20 Brevoot Insurance Co 50
75 North River Ins.......... 25 | 20 Resolute Ins. Co.......100
6 Second-Avenue R.........100 | 20 Gebhard Ins. Co.......100
40 Brooklyn Central R...... 50 | 25 Humbolt Ins. Co.......100
40 Impt. & Traders' Ins.... 50 | 50 Brklyn & Coney Isl.R.100
25 Relief Insurance Co...... 50 | 20 Richmond Co. Gas Co.. 50
480 Florence & Keyport Joint Stock Co., $2.
100 Quicksilver Mining Company, Alemarden, Cal., (hyph.)........$100
10 Erie Railroad Company Stock, $100.
$3,000 Tennessee State 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$1,000 Logan Co. Mining and Manufacturers' Co. Bonds.
$3,000 Missouri State 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

AMERICAN SILVER,
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Debt Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE—now Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company. The interest coupons due July 1, 1862, to the first mortgage bonds of said road will be paid at the Market Bank, in the City of New-York, at their maturity.

HENRY WICK.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULL'S Head Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House, corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

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6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR FIVE YEARS OR LONGER.—I offer about $60,000 on these terms, in one, two, or three sums, on bond and mortgage, provided I can get a very large margin on property of the most approved character and locality, with a desirable bondsman. Principals may address MARGIN, Madison-square Post-office.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON the Funded Debt Mortgage Bonds of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

COUPONS ON UNITED STATES BONDS, due July 1, cashed at a premium on presentation, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR AMERICAN gold and silver, and United States demand notes, by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD bonds purchased by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS wanted by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SEVERAL SUMS TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved property, in sums from $3,000 to $5,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name of OGILVIE & LOW, for the purchase and sale on commission of Foreign Bills of Exchange, Stocks and Bonds, at No. 30 Pine-st.

ARCH'D OGILVIE,
HENRY W. LOW.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONSENT, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—FIVE HUNDRED thousand common brick now on the yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment; also, a quantity of fire brick. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
New-York.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND Of 3½ Per Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after 1st July, 1862.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after 27th June, until 1st July.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order of the Board.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal

JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NINETEENTH REGULAR DIVIDEND TIME OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.—The Company hereby give notice that the Direction have declared a dividend on the capital stock of FOUR PER CENT., from the earnings of the Company for the last six months, payable on or after the 4th of July next.

They have also increased the Surplus 25 per cent.

The Company continues to insure on the most reasonable terms.

By order. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a-half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of the past six months, and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after MONDAY, 30th inst., from which date to 1st of July the Transfer Books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (3) Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 1.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862.

By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. payable on TUESDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.

E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.

By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a-half per cent. (3½,) on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next.

SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A superb pair of horses; one white, of splendid action, fifteen hands, flag-tail, smart and reliable; the other black, and a perfect coupé horse, of fine action, flag-tail, carries himself very nobly, is a splendid horse, perfectly sound, fifteen hands, and gentle. Also, a pony bay horse, *Staner*, 5 years old, very rapid, perfectly sound and gentle, about fourteen hands high; is perfectly reliable. Address Box No. 3,329 Post-office. Application for one week.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF FINE CARRIAGE horses, with coach, harness, etc., for sale, either together or separately. Terms liberal. Apply at No. 248 Madison-av., New-York City.

HORSE FOR SALE.—DARK BROWN, SEVEN years old, good traveler, sound and kind, will work in any harness. May be seen at Mr. KETCHUM'S stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM-ENGINE WANTED—OF 80 TO 100 horse power, in good working order, with suitable flue boilers, for which cash will be paid. Address immediately, with full particulars, STEAM ENGINE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—NEARLY new, of 100-horse power; also, a 4-horse and a donkey engine. Can be seen at No. 79 Mangin-st.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, dépôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds, or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees. Philadelphia.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 227 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS, } Executors.
WILLIAM MACKEY, }

my28-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.

EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

27f-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS, } Executors.
WILLIAM MACKEY, }

je19-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL, } Executors.
WM. BRUCE, }

ap17-1aw6mTh*

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Dépôt.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M., for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A M. and 7½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport: 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.

HY. G. HADDEN, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General.

ALBANY, June 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating Fifty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, June 25, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 32d and 33d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 50th, 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 4th and Lexington avs.; on south side of 33d and north side of 32d sts., between 10th and 11th avs., on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 56th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Gansevoort-st. with trap block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Cortlandt-st., and from Barclay to Murray-st., and from Jay to Gansevoort-st., on the north side of Battery-place, on both sides of Morris, Edgar, Rector, Thames, Cedar, Carlisle, Albany, Liberty, south side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Washington-st., on both sides of Barclay, Robinson, south side of Murray, between College-place and Washington-st., north side of Jay, both sides of Harrison, Franklin, North Moore, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, Spring, Vandam, Charlton, King, Houston, Clarkson, Leroy, Morton, Barrow, Christopher, West 10th, Charles, Perry, Hammond, Bank, West 12th, Bethune, Jane, Horatio, south side of Gansevoort-st., between Hudson and Washington sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1862.

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS, of the Board of Councilmen, will be held in Room No. 5, City Hall, on THURSDAY next, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. All persons interested in the following matters are requested to attend:

Reflag sidewalk in front of Nos. 71 and 73 East Twenty-second-street;

Flag sidewalk northwest corner of Madison-avenue and Thirtieth-street;

Flag sidewalk East side of Manhattan-street, between Houston and Third streets;

Lay cross-walk in front of No. 163 East Fifteenth-street.

Also, to repair pavement in Fifteenth-street from Third-avenue to East River;

To flag sidewalk in Fourth-avenue from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-eighth street;

Lay crosswalk south side Jackson-street to Ferry; also across Jackson-street at the Ferry and from the Ferry to the south side of Jackson-square;

Lay crosswalk from corner Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway to entrance of Central Park;

Also, crosswalks in West-street, opposite No. 3.

To regulate and grade and set curb and gutter and flag sidewalks in Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues;

To reduce grade of Fourth-avenue at intersection of Thirty-fourth-street;

To pave Chambers-street from Chatham to James-slip with trap-block pavement, and the cross streets with cobble stones.

JOHN HOGAN,
WILLIAM ORTON,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THE SUMMER THEATRE OF AMERICA.
Eleventh week of the American Prima Donna,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
Reëngagement of the Danseuse of the age,
MLLE. ANNETTI GALLETI,
AND A
NEW GRAND BALLET.
MONDAY EVENING, June 23, 1862,
And every night during the week.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
MARIE........MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
CARTOUCHE.....(An old Sergeant)....Mr. P. RICHINGS
To conclude with a new grand ballet, entitled
THE STAR OF THE DANCE,
In which
ANNETTI GALLETI,
MONSIEUR TOPHOFF,
MLLE. KATRINE, MLLE. HENRY,
And a grand Corps de Ballet will appear.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) June 26,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the Great Burlesque Spectacle,
THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.
BENEFIT OF
MISS IONE BURKE,
the fascinating Ariel of the Tempest.

SATURDAY, Benefit of
MISS EMILY THORNE,
her first benefit in America.
NEW ATTRACTIONS FOR THE OCCASION.
THE LAST GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, June 28, at 2 P. M.

ROB ROY
will positively be produced on MONDAY.

WALLACK'S

Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.
THE GREAT BURLESQUE TO-NIGHT.
THE GREAT LOCAL PIECE TO-NIGHT.
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE......as......Claude Melnotte
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE......as......Beauseant
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) June 26,
The great burlesque called
THE LADY OF LYONS,
With Mr. and Mrs. Florence as the TWO NAPOLEONS,
and the side-splitting local piece,
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

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485 BROADWAY—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

This favorite place of amusement will reopen
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 26,
When the great artiste,
MISS MARY PROVOST,
Having recovered from her protracted illness, will appear in her wonderful impersonation of
MEDEA.
Supported by a powerful dramatic company.
To conclude with THE ETON BOY,
Supported by Messrs. Levick, Scallan, Mrs. F. Drew, &c.
POPULAR PRICES.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS,

PALACE OF MUSIC AND EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL,
Corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
(Sundays Excepted.)
WITH A RICH AND VARIED ENTERTAINMENT
By the BEST ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.
OPERATIC SINGING and BALLET EVERY EVENING in the PALACE OF MUSIC;
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI. | Senorita ISABEL CUBAS.
Mme. STRAKOSCH. | Conductor, THOS. BAKER.
PROMENADE MUSIC AFTERNOON AND EVENING in the COOL and DELIGHTFUL GARDENS;
REFRESHMENTS of all KINDS except LIQUORS;
EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING in the TURKISH PAVILION.
"WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT," EVERY AFTERNOON, PLAYED BY CHILDREN.
NEW MUSIC, NEW SONGS, NEW EQUESTRIAN ACTS, NEW ARTISTS ALMOST EVERY DAY.
Admission to Gardens, Palace, and Pavilion..25 cents only
For Children during the Afternoon..............15 cents only

PRIZE CONCERT.—WASHINGTON HALL, 3d-av. and 125th-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Singers from any school in the City free to compete for prizes. Awards to best readers of vocal music at sight. An Oratorio by a large class of youthful singers. Stage decorated with arches—tastefully decorated. N. B.—The director will accept an engagement as bass or tenor in a quartette or full choir, or to sing with a Sabbath-school. Address TENOR, Box No. 3,100 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's Office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, July 8, 1862, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 247,000 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb and liver; 3,160 barrels of flour; 22,000 pounds fresh fish; 60,000 pounds sugar, and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, codfish, mackerel, pork, soap, soft soap, shoes, straw, oats, Indian meal, oak and pine wood, and coal. Also coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the City Hall, Western District, and at the corner of First and South Fifth sts., Eastern District. No other form will be accepted.—Almshouse, June 18, 1862.

HENRY E. RIPLEY, WM. BENNETT,
J. C. DEY, DITMAS JEWELL,
WM. M. MUCHMORE, Sup'ts of the Poor.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN BESSON, } Building and Furnish-
JAMES M. TUTHILL, } ing Committee,
HENRY HOPKINSON, } Fifth Ward.

Dated June 16 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
June 16, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Friday, June 27, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

For sewer in Leroy-street between Bleecker and Bedford streets;

For repairs to trunk sewer in pier foot of Canal-street; and

For the trap-block pavement of South-street, from Whitehall-street to Oliver-street, and of Twenty-third-street from Third-avenue to Hudson River.

Plans of these works can be seen and specifications obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 30th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer *Winfield Scott*, which, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Extreme length, 225 feet; 32 feet beam; lower hold, 10 feet; between decks, 8½ feet; width of hull at shaft, 30 feet 8 inches; width over all, 54 feet. Offers may be made for a wood or iron vessel, either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for sea, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the *Winfield Scott*.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863.

The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAM'L B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.,
Committee on Fuel.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office until SATURDAY, June 28, 12 o'clock M., for the immediate delivery of fifty (50) four-horse ambulance springs, (7 plate,) best American spring-steel. Bidders will state how soon they can deliver them, to be subject to inspection, and delivered in the City of Philadelphia.

A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—THURSDAY, June 26.—Handicap stake, $375; mile heats, best three in five. D. Tallman enters b. m. *Minnie*, to wagon and driver, 250 pounds; M. L. Mott enters br. g. *Reliance*, to wagon and driver, 245 pounds.

The Flushing Railroad cars leave Hunter's Point for the Course at 1½ P. M., James' Slip Ferry at 1 P. M., and connects with the cars 34th-st., every five minutes.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

N. B.—FRIDAY, June 27—Purse $200; mile heats, best three in five. Entries—*Lady Emma, General Butler, What Is It, West Philadelphia*, and *Red Bird*.

EXCURSIONS.

ALANSON M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL.—THE Annual Excursion of this School, accompanied by a band of music, will be made to Pavilion Grove, on the Hudson, in the steamboat WYOMING, on FRIDAY, June 27, 1862. Tickets 30 cents, to be had on the dock the morning of the excursion. The boat will leave the foot of Gouverneur-st., East River, at 8½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY

J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!
The largest living man in the World, measuring
NINE FEET 3 INCHES AROUND THE BODY,
WEIGHING 695 POUNDS!
The most extraordinary case of obesity known.
ALSO, THAT WONDERFUL
GIANT GIRL,
MISS JANE CAMPBELL, the MOST BEAUTIFUL FAT GIRL EVER SEEN, 18 years old,
WEIGHING 618 POUNDS,
And measuring NINE FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND;
The two, together, making the
LARGEST MOUNTAINS OF HUMAN FLESH
EVER BEHELD.
They will be on exhibition at all hours every Day and Evening, with that minim of humanity,
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!
The smallest man of his age ever known,
Such a contrast of humanity has never been seen.
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,
From the Boston Aquarial Gardens—the most beautiful and intelligent animal from the briny deep.
INFANT ORATOR! DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS, FED EVERY DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK. THE AQUARIAL GARDEN.
A new French Drama, entitled
MONGUERAND; or, THE BOHEMIAN OF PARIS.
Every Afternoon and Evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LUCK DOTH DWELL IN THE CRICKET'S CELL.
Never better exemplified than by the decided success of
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
in her great original part of
FANCHON THE CRICKET,
which, in compliance with the universal demand of the public, will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THE PRESENT WEEK.
Fanchon..........................Miss Maggie Mitchell
The Twin Brothers,
Messrs. A. H. Davenport and J. W. Collier
Supported by a full and talented Company.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EVERY EVENING.
The Hall has been entirely renovated and embellished.
THE BEST QUARTETTE AND INSTRUMENTAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
The Coolest and most Comfortable House in the City.
Admittance 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS,"
And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. | CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. | ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. | NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........................$130
Second Cabin Passage.......................... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........................$110
Second Cabin Passage.......................... 60

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana, on THURSDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The steamship Columbia
FOR HAVANA,
will unavoidably be detained until THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time she will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class..........................[illegible]
Third-class..........................[illegible]

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA..........................SATURDAY, June 28
GLASGOW......................SATURDAY, July 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, July 12.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	[illegible]
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	[illegible]
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	[illegible]
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship MARION, J. D. Phillips, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $75. For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. HITCHCOCK, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M. | Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M. | Sands Point, 7:38 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M. | Great Neck, 8 A. M.
Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FISHING BANKS.—THE STEAMER CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Nowshon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and [illegible]
Spring-st........at 9½, [illegible]
Dey-st..........at 9¾, 12¾ and [illegible]
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touching at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE.—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 6½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st., New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

vessel over at Algiers, that was taken from him some months before by the privateers. He gets an order to take possession of his vessel, and announces that he has more sugar offered him for New-York than he can put in his newly-gained prize. Meantime the two handsome young ladies in gay colors have been quietly watching the proceedings, through their half drawn aside veils, never deigning to come forward to make their requests. The General approaches them, and a most animated conversation, in an undertone, so far as they are concerned, ensues. The General listens very attentively, evidently becomes interested, and grants the request. Now he goes to the lady-like personage in black. It is clear she is a widow; and the way she rolled her large, speaking, dark creole eyes up into the face of the General, was well calculated to make an impression on the "Governor" if he had been born even further north than Maine. The lady next pointed out her sons, and asked a favor. She wanted to get out of the city, and would the General be so kind as to grant her a pass to go beyond the Federal lines. I am glad she didn't ask to have the city evacuated by Federal troops, for that wouldn't be safe, as it might have been granted. I have a great fear of these widows' eyes on military men in high positions; you remember the fate of Mark Antony. But this is all nonsense; for it is I, and not Gen. Shepley, who have been getting into a muddle. He (the General) is as cool as his sword's scabbard, and is still busy attending to the wants, the prayers, the petitions of the clever, inconsistent, rebellious, loyal rich and poor of New-Orleans.

A Committee is now announced. It is headed by the President of the recently-formed Union Association, and is composed of its prominent members. They present a petition to the General, requesting certain municipal reforms. They desire, among other things, that the oath of allegiance shall be administered to all civil officers, and that the teachers in the public schools be not allowed to compel the children to sing "secesh songs," and they state, verbally, in addition, that a young lady is about to be removed because she is strongly Union in her sentiments. Now, for the first time, I saw Gen. Shepley very much in earnest. He replied that an order would soon be issued by Gen. Butler, that would meet the suggestions about the oath of allegiance. He then went on to say that the time had come in New-Orleans when persecution for Union sentiments must cease. He answered the gentlemen that the young lady alluded to, if removed, should be reinstated, and that the parties guilty should be punished with the severity they deserved. He desired to know who was responsible for the singing of treason in the public schools; he begged the gentlemen to come out frankly, make their charges specific, and trust to him for justice. He asked how long it would be before the loyal people of New-Orleans would hesitate to give such information as he desired, to enable him to correct abuses. Bring your charges of disloyalty to me in a shape that is tangible, and I will be swift to remedy the evil you complain of, and punish the offenders. Upon this the Committee individually shook hands with the General, and evidently highly pleased, left his presence.

The next person introduced was a highly respectable and wealthy planter, who had never yielded to the pressure of secession, or never concealed his sentiments, though daily persecuted, and often threatened with imprisonment or assassination. He represented the sufferings in the "interior parishes" as fearful, the evils of starvation and suffering occasioned by the rebellion being aggravated by the high water that had flowed in from the river, the levee law being entirely disregarded by the landed proprietors.

For five long hours the audiences continue, and only end to enable the General to resume new duties at his military headquarters, at the Custom-house. Our slight and imperfect sketch will give some idea of the labor performed by the civil-military officers of New-Orleans. STARS AND STRIPES.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF BATON ROUGE—THE PROVOCATION—A FLAG OF TRUCE—AN EXAMPLE MADE OF THE GUILTY—A MORNING WITH THE MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

On the 5th of May the *Brooklyn*, the *Oneida*, the *Iroquois*, the *Sciota*, the *Wissahickon*, the *Panola* and *Kennebec* proceeded up the Mississippi f om this city, on their way to Baton Rogue, Natchez and Vicksburgh. At the different towns along the river banks, wherever it was deemed desirable, boats were landed, and officers and men going ashore were treated kindly, and, in many instances, cordially, by the inhabitants. At no place was the reception of our forces more heartily manifested than at Baton Rouge. The fleet, in due course of time, proceeded to Natchez, which place surrendered as they passed up to Vicksburgh, and it was there decided, as the last-named place threatened resistance, that it would be a saving of life and property to appear before the town with such a strong force that a peaceable surrender would follow. With this idea, the *Brooklyn*, *Hartford*, *Richmond* and *Kennebec* proceeded down the river, meeting with no opposition, the officers and men landing, as usual, at given points, and, as usual, were kindly received. At Grand Gulf, the *Hartford* took in tow a schooner, and coaled as it proceeded down the river. Arriving in front of Baton Rouge, an *unarmed boat*, containing the Chief Engineer and four boys of the *Hartford*, went ashore, the purpose being to get some clothes left to be washed by the engineer on the upward trip. When near the landing a number of men made their appearance on horseback, armed with double-barrelled shot-guns, and raising their pieces simultaneously, fired, the shot striking like a shower of rain all round the boat, the men in it at the same time falling over as if killed. At the sight of this perfidy the *Kennebec* opened on the town with eleven-inch shell and shrapnel shot. The *Hartford* was kept from coming promptly into action by having the coal schooner between its guns and the city. The firing was kept up some time, when the French Consul, under the protection of a flag of truce, came off in a skiff; explanations were made, and the bombardment ceased.

Upon further examination it seems that the men who fired upon the boat were part of an organized band of "guerrillas" residing in the country, who had on shore followed our vessels for a long distance, with the determination thus to murder our men when opportunity offered. The entrance of these men into Baton Rouge was against the wishes of the inhabitants, but so thoroughly have the people been disarmed by the leaders of the rebellion, that they could not get weapons enough to drive out these murdering villians, and suffered the bombardment as a consequence. Upon the first fire the "guerillas" rushed up the banks, and were seen galloping for their lives down the streets that led out of town, the *Hartford*, meanwhile, sending shells over the city, in hopes that some of them might overtake the monsters in their flight. Fortunately, no lives were lost in the city, but the terror that seized upon the inhabitants cannot be described. By the time our officers got ashore, the entire population of women and children had started for the country and were already in the woods that surround the rear of the place, and but few could for the time be induced to return. The next morning the Fourth Wisconsin and a Michigan regiment landed and took possession of the arsenal and barracks, and friendly relations were at once restored—in fact, the permanent occupation of the place by our troops was regarded as the only safety to the citizens. To make an example of the guilty, Col. Dudley, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, who had subsequently came up to Baton Rouge, with his regiment, and taken possession of the State House, detailed a force to punish these guerrillas, and sent them into the country. The first place they visited was the plantation of Mr. Puney, the second officer in command of the guerrilla party. The command having reached the place, which was deserted, certain men were detailed to take the fence-rails of the entire plantation and pile them against the dwelling-house and outbuildings. Meantime the artillery axe-men cut down the shade-trees of oak and magnolia. These preliminaries ended, the torch was applied, and in an hour there was scarcely a vestige left of what was once a pleasant home. The command next proceeded to the plantation of Mr. Cassell, the leader of the band. It was a highly cultivated farm, and had all the appliances of wealth. Cassell had already been alarmed, and through his spies learned that vengeance was on his track. To escape, in part, at least, he had brought his wagons and fine teams together, and had the former filled with his cotton and rich household furniture. His negroes were all together, ready for the march, when he was pounced upon by the National troops. The villain escaped; his son and overseer and all the movable property, including the contrabands, were moved to "the rear," when the fences were torn down and piled in stacks, the trees were leveled and the torch applied, and again, in a few hours, one of the handsomest plantations of the vicinity was obliterated, and its owner a poverty-stricken Cain, flying from justice. That not a vestige might be left as a memento, the pigs and poultry were divided among the soldiers, which property, joined with the long cavalcade of fine wagons, splendid mule-teams, cotton and contrabands, showed that there were sometimes substantial advantages accruing even to ministers of justice. The congratulations the officers and soldiers received from the inhabitants along the roads and in the town were gratifying evidences of how much they were rejoiced that "guerrilla" warfare has thus at its first step met with its just reward.

A short time after these events, a force was sent into the interior to seize, if possible, the local head of another band of guerrillas, named Roberts. This wretch, upon the appearance of our troops, fired, and slightly wounded the officer in command, instantly killing, at the same time, his youngest son. In the *mêlée* that followed Roberts escaped, but his house and grounds were laid waste, and thus ended the attempt to form guerrilla bands to murder Union men and burn cotton in the vicinity of Baton Rouge. The healthful fright that this speedy punishment has caused is working wonders. Baton Rouge is quieted, the people have returned—having been assured protection by Col. Dudley. It is now the constant practice for our soldiers to go into the interior and protect the planter in removing his cotton and sugar to Baton Rouge. Trade has again sprung up, and the citizens of the place, always accustomed to the presence of United States troops, only desire that they may never again be left to the tender mercies of the leaders of the rebellion or their legitimate representatives, the guerrilla bands.

FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS PAPERS.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE FOREIGN CONSULS.

AN IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUGAR QUESTION.

New-Orleans, June 11, 1862.

Sir: It has been represented to the undersigned by Mr. Covas, of the commercial firm of Covas & Negroponte, carrying on business in this city, that certain sugars bought by that firm, conjointly with Messrs. Ralli, Benachi & Co., also carrying on business here, are not allowed to be sold or taken from the place in which said sugars are stored, without further orders from you.

We beg here to state that Mr. Covas represents to the undersigned that the sugars in question, 3,205 hogsheads, have been bought for, and are the property of British, French and Greek subjects, and with which fact you are already acquainted.

The purchases of these sugars were effected at various times, ranging from January to March last, paid for at the time of purchase, in the usual manner in which such business is carried on here by foreign commercial houses, when purchasing for account of distant parties, *i. e.* by the proceeds of bills of exchange, drawn by the purchaser here upon the *bona fide* owner of the produce.

These transactions were strictly mercantile, and feeling assured by the proclamation issued by you under date of May 1, had they had any fears before that this, the property of foreigners, was safe and would be accorded that protection, as stated in the proclamation, had been granted heretofore to such property, under the United States laws, the purchasers of these sugars were anxious to ship them at a time when other such shipments were being made; but, by your order, as stated above, were prevented, thereby entailing upon the foreign owners great loss. But as the undersignad are disposed to waive all past proceedings, they beg that the order not permitting the removal of the produce in question be rescinded, and that the sugars be at the disposal of the purchasers, to do with them as they may seem fit, or that the undersigned, if compatible, in consideration of the interests concerned, be placed in possession of the facts which caused such order to be issued, the enforcing and existence of which materially retards and stops the legitimate business of our country.

We beg to remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

GEORGE COPPELL,
H. B. M. Acting Consul.
CH. MEJAN, French Consul.
M. W. BENACHI, Greek Consul.

To Maj.-Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, June 12, 1862.

Gentlemen: In the matter of the sugars in possession of Mr. Covas, who is the only party know to the United States authorities, I have examined with care the statement you have sent me. I had information, the sources of which you will not expect me to disclose, that Mr. Covas had been engaged in buying Confederate notes, giving for them sterling exchange, thus transferring abroad the credit of the States in the rebellion, and enabling these bills of credit to be converted into bullion to be used there, as it has been, for the purpose of purchasing arms and munitions of war. That Mr. Covas was one of and the agent of an association or company of Greek merchants residing here, in London and in Havana, who had set apart a large fund for this enterprise. That the Confederate notes so purchased by Mr. Covas, had been used in the purchase of sugars and cotton, of which the sugars in question, in value almost $200,000, are a part.

I directed Mr. Covas to hold these sugars until this matter could be investigated.

I am satisfied of the substantial truth of this information. Mr. Covas' own books will show the important facts that he sold sterling exchange for Confederate Treasury notes, and then bought these sugars with the notes.

Now this is claimed to be "strictly mercantile."

It will not be denied that the sugars were intended for a foreign market.

But the Government of the United States had said that with the port of New-Orleans there should be no "strictly mercantile" transaction.

It would not be contended for a moment that the exchanging of specie for Confederate Treasury notes, and sending the specie to Europe, to enable the rebels to buy arms and munitions of war there, were not a breach of the blockade, as well as a violation of the neutrality laws and the proclamation of their Majesties, the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of France. What distinguishes the two cases, save that drawing the Sterling bills is a more safe and convenient way of eluding the laws, than sending bullion in specie, and thus assist the rebellion in point of its utmost need?

It will be claimed that, to assist the rebellion, was not the motive.

Granted "*causa argumenti!*"

It was done from the desire of gain, as doubtless all the violations of neutrality have been done by aliens during this war—a motive, which is not sanctifying to acts by a foreigner, which, if done by a subject, would be treason or a high misdemeanor!

My Proclamation of May 1 assured respect to all persons and property that were respectable. It was not an amnesty to murderers, thieves and criminals of deeper dye or less heinousness, nor a mantle to cover the property of those aiders of the rebellion, whether citizens or aliens, whom I might find here. If numbers of the foreign residents here have been engaged in aiding the rebellion, either directly or indirectly, from a spirit of gain, and they find themselves objects of watchful supervision by the authorities of the United States, they will console themselves with the reflection that they are only getting the "bitter with the sweet." Nay, more, if honest and quiet foreign citizens find themselves the objects of suspicion to, and even their honest acts subjects of investigation by, the authorities of the United States, to their inconvenience, they will, upon reflection, blame only the over-rapacious and greedy of their fellow-citizens who have, by their aid to rebellion, brought distrust and suspicion over all. Wishing to treat you, gentlemen, with every respect, I have set forth at length some of the reasons which have prompted my action. There is one phrase in your letter which I do not understand, and cannot permit to pass without calling attention to it. You say, "the undersigned are disposed to waive all past proceedings," &c.

What "proceedings" have you, or either of you, to "waive," if you do feel disposed so to do? What right have you in the matter? What authority is vested in you by the laws of nations, or of this country, which gives you the power to use such language to the representative of the United States, in a *quasi* official communication?

Commercial agents, merely of a subordinate class, Consuls have no power to waive or condone any proceedings past or present of the Government, under whose protection they are permitted to reside, so long as they behave well. If I have committed any wrong to Mr. Covas, you have no power to "waive" or pardon the penalty, or prevent his having redress! If he has committed any wrong to the United States, you have still less power to shield him from punishment!

I take leave to suggest, as a possible explanation of this sentence, that you have been so long dealing with a rebel Confederation, which has been supplicating you to make such representations to the government whose subjects you are, as would induce your sovereigns to aid in its traitorous designs, that you have become rusty in the language proper to be used in representing the claims of your fellow citizens to the consideration of a great and powerful Government, entitled to equal respect with your own.

In order to prevent all misconception, and that, for the future, you gentlemen may know exactly the position upon which I act in regard to foreigners resident here, permit me to explain to you, that I think a foreigner resident here has not one right more than an American citizen, but at least one right less, *i. e.*, that of meddling or interfering, by discussion, vote or otherwise, with the affairs of the Government.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,
Your obedient servant,
B. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

Messrs. Geo. Coppell, claiming to be H. B. M. Acting Consul; A. Mejan, French Consul; M. W. Benachi, Greek Consul.

MORE EXECUTIONS.

The *Delta*, of June 16, gives a report of the execution, on the morning of that day, of Stanislaus Roy and Wm. M. Clary, who were sentenced to death by Gen. Butler for robbing. The *Delta* says:

"Two others were condemned to be executed at a later hour, and a third—a boy of some 18 years, calling himself Theodore Lieb, who had also been sentenced to the death penalty—was pardoned by Gen. Butler, in consideration of his extreme youth.

The two prisoners who first suffered were Stanislaus Roy and Wm. M. Clary. Roy was a harness-maker by trade, and was some time ago in the service of Magee & George. Latterly he has acted as a bar-keeper on Poydras-street, near Baronne-street, opposite the Market House. Clary was second officer of a United States transport-ship, now in this port.

The condemned were attended in their cell by Father Dufau, and from him they received the last sad rites of the Catholic Church. That they were consoled and fortified by the ministrations of the holy father, was apparent from their calm demeanor and evident resignation to their ignominious fate.

The condemned were led out from their cells at precisely 10 o'clock, and took their seats immediately under the cords, upon the platform. They were dressed all in white. Clary appeared to be near six feet high, and about 32 years of age, with features that bespoke the weather-beaten tar, and a man indifferent to moral restraints or to the terrors of the scaffold. Roy was about 5 feet 8 inches high, and perhaps 30 years old. He had a more stolid countenance than Clary, and less apparent intellect. Neither of them appeared agitated. Each wore a crucifix upon his bosom."

After the order of execution had been read, the white cap was put on their heads, and Father Dufau led in prayer.

"The culprits being asked if they desired to say anything, Roy stated that all he wished to say was, that he hoped his former friends and companions would take warning, and not follow his example.

Clary said that previous to coming to New-Orleans, he had led an honorable life, and had been led into the crime for which he was to die by the persuasions of others. All that he could now hope for was to make his peace with God, and he could say with a clear conscience that he had hopes of entering a better world. He said that he had related all the circumstances of the offence for which he was convicted to a friend, with a request that he would report them to the Deputy Provost-Marshal, Maj. Stafford. He then said to the executioner, "I would thank you to fix this rope," and casting a glance upward, as if to take a last look at the light of day, he heaved a deep sigh, and was silent.

The caps were then drawn over their eyes, the culprits appeared, by the convulsive heaving of their breasts and the movements of their lips, to be engaged in prayer—the cords were cut at ten minutes to 10 o'clock, by a sounding blow from an ax, the drop fell, the two chairs rattled upon the granite floor, and the unfortunates swung into eternity. Clary appeared to suffer but little, and in about two minutes was quite dead. Roy's was evidently a case of strangulation, as he struggled for some time.

About an hour afterward, two others, Geo. W. Craige and Frank Newton, were hung for the same offence.

FROM BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

From the Delta.

The following letter, directed to No. 112 Custom-house-street, was intercepted. It gives interesting news relative to Beauregard's army:

Headquarters, Army of the Mississippi,
Thirty Miles South of Corinth, June 1, 1862.

Dear Shepherd: Thank God this army has got out of Corinth, where we were all sick; and if the Yanks will only stay there, but few will ever get away. They were too strong for us; and our Generals all believed that a successful evacuation (which has been effected) would be equal to their defeat. Whether so or not, I am convinced we have done that which was best. The ultimate defeat of our foes now depends on two things—food; *i. e.*, the maintenance of this army, and the burning of *all* our cotton. I regard the latter as indispensable.

I have not received one word from you. Have you no opportunities to write a line? I have written to you twice, as also to my agents, and have told both to see that my Confederate funds were sent to me. Wherever the army may move, remember that I am always to be found at the Headquarter of Gen. Bragg.

Saw O. L. H. this morning. So many sick here, that thirty only are on duty. All of those you care for are well—Kenner remarkably so; as also Foster. Tell Miss Elise—about the last—as also that Williy Freret and Major Smith are in fine condition—and all three of us quarrel over her every time we meet. How the d—l either is to get her I can't tell, as we can't get to her, nor she to us, if she would.

If possible, do let me hear from you. You cannot conceive my desire to hear of all my friends. As to public news of New-Orleans, you can get it quite often. Had the infamous proclamation of that low-flung villain, Butler, about the ladies, "*so-called*," a few days after it was published. We will hang the skunk yet!

I have enjoyed camp life so much that I intend to see things *through*—and as to our ultimate success, I feel just as confident this day as I ever did. At any rate, I have no desire to live, seeing our degradation, and attempting to protect my child, without the power to guard myself. Every day I thank God I am no longer in New-Orleans—*still free*, and can still d—n and shoot a Yankee.

Look after my interests all you can, my friend. Do for me what is in your power, and what I should surely do for you. Tell Dr. Stone you have heard from me. My love to Madden and Miss Elise, and kiss R. D. for me. It almost breaks my heart when I think of my poor little girl, whom I have heard from once in a month. I don't know when I shall see her again, nor how soon the infernal *cusses* may get where she is.

Dont fail to have sent to me my Confederate bonds and $500 in Confederate notes. I am six miles from Baldwin, which is on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and about forty miles north of Okolona.

Your friend, as ever—

You know who, but it is not necessary old Butler should, under any circumstances.

THE RETURN OF REBEL OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. SHEPLEY.

Headquarters Military Commandant of
New-Orleans, City Hall, June 14, 1862.

General Order No. 12.—All officers and soldiers now in the army of the so-called Confederate States who are citizens of New-Orleans, and who desire to return, are hereby permitted to do so, upon the following conditions: Upon their arrival within the lines of the army of the United States, they shall immediately report their names and rank in the service to the officer in command. They will be by him furnished with safe conduct to the Military Commandant of New-Orleans. They will then register their names, rank and residences, and take and subscribe the following oath:

I, ——, late (or now) a —— in the Confederate army, do solemnly swear that I will not take up arms against the United States, and will not furnish any information, or afford any aid or comfort to the enemies or opposers of the United States, until I am regularly exchanged or released from this parole.

All officers and soldiers now in this city who have served in the Confederate army are required immediately upon the publication of this order, to register their names and residences at the office of the Military Commandant in the Custom-House. Those who have not already been released on their parole will take and subscribe the oath aforesaid.

Officers and soldiers in the service of the Confederate army who have not given their parole, and who do not within three days from the publication of this order, if now in New-Orleans, and within one day after their arrival in New-Orleans if they came after the publication of this order comply therewith, will be liable to be treated as spies.

Any violation of this parole will be punished as provided in the articles of war and according to the law and usage of nations.

By order of

Acting Brig-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New-Orleans.
Eddwin Ilsley, A. A. A. G.

THE LABORERS AT WORK.

From the Delta, June 16.

On Saturday we were in the Street Commissioners Office, when the arrangements were completed by Col. Thorpe for carrying out the recommendations of Gen. Butler and the resolutions of the City Council, with regard to the employment of 1,000 laborers in the department of the Street Commissioner. About 40 overseers were appointed at $2 per day, and they were authorized to employ the required number of men for thirty days at $1 per day—preference to be given to men of family, who are to receive, in addition, 50 cents worth of rations daily. Where single men are employed, their wages will be only $1 per day. Each overseer was furnished with a roll book, and instructed to begin the work at once (to-day.) It was announced that the old Deputy Street Commissioners would have the control and direction of the work. Both Commissioners were present, and seemed to be acting together very harmoniously.

We understand that Col. Thorpe proposes a shor stay in the city, having accompanied the officials lately sent out here only to give the benefit of his experience and personal knowledge of New-Orleans and its people, (acquired by actual residence years ago,) and to make himself generally useful. Therefore it was that he was induced to accept the appointment conferred upon him by Gen. Shepley, at his urgent request. The excitement of literary composition—the editorial sanctum and the author's desk, we can readily imagine to be more congenial to the "Bee Hunter" than even a lucrative post in the Street Commissioner's office of New-Orleans.

What has been done in the Surveyor's Department with regard to the employment of the other thousand laborers, we have not yet been able to ascertain, and as the information we have is rather contradictory, we postpone any report till we are more enlightened on that branch of the matter.

Since writing the above, we learn that the City Street Commissioner, Milton Relf, formally handed over to Col. Thorpe, the Federal Commissioner, all the functions of his office on Saturday, and is now merely contributing his information and advice. The Deputy Street Commissioners are also acting temporarily.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Monday Morning, June 16, 1862.

The Sugar market continued active and buoyant on Saturday, and the sales comprised 750 hhds., embracing 300 from the levee, at 4½c.@4¾c. for fair to fully fair, and 5⅛c.@5¼c. for prime to choice, which is an advance of ⅛c.; and 450 hhds., in several lots in store, at 3½c. for inferior, 5c. for fully fair, (which is on advance of ¼c.) and 5⅜c. for fully fair to prime. Clarified neglected. In Molasses we noticed sales at auction of 175 bbls. fermenting at 17¾c.; 149 half-bbls. at 21c., and 100 at 21½c. The market is dull, with an abundant supply and no shipping demand. We heard of no further transactions in tobacco. Nothing reported in Western Produce, but some retail sales of Corn at $1 50@$1 75.

THE PRESIDENT AT WEST POINT.

His Trip from Washington to West Point and Return—Proceedings at West Point—Consultations with Gen. Scott—Levee at the Hotel—Surmises.

The President is given to unannounced journeying.

His trip from Harrisburgh about fifteen months since took the nation by surprise. his recent visit to the army and navy-yard at Fortress Manroe and Norfolk was as unexpected as it was significant, and the last excursion, taking the whole North by storm, is but one of a similar series.

THE SIMPLE TRUTH

of the entire matter, about which so much apparent mystery has hung, concerning which so many conjectures have been hazarded, and a solution of which has in varied forms most bunglingly been given, is this:

On Monday morning, the President directed Col. D. C. McCullum, formerly of the Erie Railway, but now Military Director of Railways in the United States, to prepare a special train by which he could go through to New-York unbored, unobserved and with speed. The train was in readiness at the appointed hour, a message was telegraphed to the Superintendent of the Hudson Rivnr Road to have a train in waiting, and, accompanied only by Col. McCullum and his body-servant, William, the President hied hither. No one met him, no one knew him, and he reached the dépôt at Thirty-first-street with but little detention, and that alone from a Jersey City ferryboat.

Mr. Samuel Sloan, the President of the Hudson River Road, was at West Point, where, with his family, he is spending the Summer. To him the following mysterious telegram was sent: "Prepare to receive a

BROTHER PRESIDENT;"

and naturally he was at first greatly perplexed to know who and what was coming, and why and how he should prepare to receive him. Knowing that Gen. Scott was dining on the Garrison side of the river, Mr. Sloan determined to counsel with him. Soon it dawned upon his mind that no simple railway President was expected, but one whose sphere and remuneration were somewhat greater. He announced to Gen. Scott his belief that President Lincoln was on his way to consult with him, and that doubtless some dread crisis was upon the nation.

GEN. SCOTT

who was never in better physical condition than now, whose eye is bright and step quite firm was troubled. "Can McClellan be dead?" said he; "has there been trouble in the Cabinet?" "Are we in danger of defeat?"

These and a thousand ill-omened thoughts found expression in the wrinkled visage of the veteran and in his tremulous utterances. That some great event had happened, or that some unward-offable disaster was impending, seemed a certainty, ana together the General and Mr. Sloan rode down to the little ferry-boat, which was to take them to the Point.

Wrapped in his martial cloak, the General sat and waited; with his hand on his watch and his eye on the road. Mr. Sloan walked the platform and waited. Hour after hour sped away, but still no sign of the President, and one by one the idlers, who knew that something unusual was on hand, slipped quietly and sheepishly away.

At 3 o'clock on Tuesday mornidg, when the gray dawn of morning had edged its way upon the realm of night, the whistle of the "special" was heard and in a moment the train thundered in.

In great agitation the

GENERAL WAITED FOR THE PRESIDENT

in the boat, while Mr. Sloan received him at the hands of Col. McCullum, and conducted him to his host.

"My dear General, I'm glad to see you, there's nothing wrong I assure you, I have only come up to see and talk with you," said Mr. Lincoln, as with hearty grasp he caught and shook the trembling veteran's hand. "Mr. President," rejoined Gen. Scott, whose face gave evidence of strong emotion, "I am truly glad to see yon, and to know that all is well."

The boat was unmoored and the delighted ferrymen carried in safety to West Point the two men from whom, above all others it may be said, the country expects great deeds, wise counsel and sterling patriotism. Arrived at the Point they took, accompanied by Messrs. Sloan and Belcher, a carriage and drove to Cozzen's Hotel.

The President was weary with much travel, the General had staid up long after his bed-time and was tired out, and both did exactly what any other men would have done in a similar case—they retired from public life, and went to bed.

N TUESDAY,

after an early (7 o'clock) breakfast, the President and Gen. Scott spent several hours in discussing the state of military affairs, the doings and misdoings of certain Generals, the desirability of continuing the existing Departmental divisions, the necessity for further enlistments, the prospects of the armies of the Potomac and of the Virginia valleys, and the possibility of a somewhat more active life on the part of the Lieutenant-General than he now leads.

With an upright bearing and an honest smile, the President came from the parlor, and upon his arm leaned the aged soldier, whose placid countenance and cheerful look gave the contradiction emphatic to rumors of bad news.

The President having expressed a desire to

VISIT THE ACADEMY

at West Point, a carriage was procured, and, attended by Col. Bowen and Mr. Sloan, he drove across the plain to the encampment. The Cadets received their Commander-in-Chief with the customary salute and honors, after which he reviewed them. The party then tramped from building to building, from department to stable, from tent to riding-school, and from parade ground to barracks.

He then went to Cold Spring, at which place Mr. Gouvernuer Kemble is making huge Parrot guns for the use of the army. While the distinguished guest was there the guns were tested. One of them, which sends a 100-pound shell, was fired fifteen times, and another, which sends a 200-pound shell, was fired five times. The range was fine, and the practice most excellent, affording instruction, amusement and gratification to all who saw the performance.

The return trip was made about 8 o'clock in the morning, at which hour, in addition to the 200 regular guests of Mr. Cozzens, there were gathered from far and near quite a number of ladies and gentlemen more anxious to see than be seen. The ladies had resolved that the President should be entertained while he was there, and not be left to spend his time in profitable conversation with the sterner sex, and they knew of no better way than to induce His Excellency to hold.

A LEVEE

On a small scale, in the spacious drawing-rooms of the new hotel.

The consequence might have been foreseen.

Immediately after supper the President entered the room, escorting the wife of Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Gen. Viele, Mrs. Cozzens, Jr., and other ladies.

The ensuing hour was passed most pleasantly and curiously. Qestions about Fremont and McDowell; about Richmond, Charleston and New-Orleans; about England, France and Mexico; about—well, about everything, and we are bound to record that no one of the these questions was so skillfully put as to entrap the President into an ill-advised admittal, or a suggestive sentence.

Autographs were dispensed as freely as smiles, gallantries flowed as naturally as words, and after an hour's cheerful courtesy the President retired, taking with him the kind regards and respectful benisons of all and leaving behind him a reputation well worth preserving as a gentleman and companion.

The rain fell in torrents, and all telegraphic communication with New-York was suspended, greatly to the regret of newspaper men, who had found out the great secret and who warned to tell it to the dear people.

At midnight the brass band attached to the Academy, numbering 30 pieces, drove through the rain and mire to the hotel and they might [illegible]

SERENADE

The President—a President who was sound asleep and unwakable by any noise, save, possibly, the fall of Richmond. They stood upon the portico in front of the hotel and played sweetly or vociferously as the case might be, while the omni-present and ever-vigilant ladies gathered, hooded and cloaked upon the stairway to listen. It is a pity that the President did not hear the serenade, for the selection of music was good and the execution perfect.

Wednesday (yesterday) was

A BUSY DAY.

The programme set forth for Presidential performance the following items: Breakfast, small levee, drive, trip on the ferry-boat around and about the Point, railway ride to New-York, with juvenile ovations, speeches at Jersey City, trip through to Washington—not to mention any little cares of State, or responsibilities of office which might turn up on the way.

The President entered the large dining-hall alone. No one spoke to him; no one bowed to him; everybody kept away from him for a long while, during which time he sat with mouth tightly shut and countenance somewhat weary. Presently Mr. Sloan entered, and breakfasted with him, after which, with Gen. Scott, and others less known, Mr. Lincoln conversed publicly until it was time to drive. Just before starting, a pack of playing cards was presented the President, who handed them to Gen. Scott as a parting gift, thinking possibly that if any man could "go it alone," he could.

Unlike the earlier portion of the Presidential visit, the day was most pleasant, and bade fair to afford a cheerful journey homeward. Upon the ferry-boat were Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Toucey, Mr. Belcher, the owner of the steamer, Mr. D. W. Bishop, and a few others. After crossing to Garrison's, Mr. Belcher proposed that they should steam up the river a little way, that the President might see the banks. This was agreed to, and up all went. The President chatted familiarly with one and all; formed the centre of an attentive circle, who listened with pleasure to a story about a shark which swallowed a red-hot harpoon; asked about all points of interest, and pointed out to the party the target at which, on Tuesdap, the shells were thrown from the Parrot guns.

THE CARS

were in readiness, and the same party which was on the boat entered the train.

Time—quick time was not so much of an object as safety and security, but nevertheless, Mr. Sloan's fire-horse did some very good running on the occasion, and made the distance from Tarrytown to New-York in 25 minutes.

At every station crowds gathered to see the head of the Nation. Old men "God-blessed" him; old ladies smiled sweetly upon him; men cheered him lustily; women handed him bouquets, and looked "kiss-me-quick," while boys—and in fact all children, shouted till their cheeks were red.

The President talked first with one, and then with another of his companions. All shared alike; for all he had a story or a suggestion, and with all, as with himself, he scemed to be on the best of terms.

In a word, he looked and felt happy.

To a query concerning McClellan's illness, he replied: "Oh, well; the young General wants time—let him have it."

Gen. Scott was in exceeding good spirits. He talked much with the President, and indeed with all. He said he believed the President to be "a man of clear head, good heart and strong will, and one who could manage his own affairs with discretion and success." He found him unusually able to understand the comparative importance of different military points, and thought his power of comprehending military necessities and proprieties quite remarkable.

Mr. Sloan had telegraphed to New-York directing all the employes of his road to be drawn up in line at the dépôt, so that when the train rolled in, the President was greeted by the huzzahings and cheerings of a thousand lusty voices, while the explosion of thirty-two large railway torpedoes awoke the echoes in the dépôt, and made the place fairly full with uproar. A large crowd had assembled to see the President, and they called loudly for a speech, but the time was up, the train was in readiness at Jersey City, and off they went, followed by the enthusiastic populace.

The party reached

JERSEY CITY

At 11 o'clock, accompanied by Inspector Leonard and two patrolmen of the Metropolitan Police, who went over to aid in keeping back the crowd, which, it was expected, would be at the railroad dépôt.

The time of the anticipated arrival of the President was known to but very few persons in Jersey City, so that no unusually large crowd awaited his coming. About one hundred persons were on hand at the dépôt, however, including about a dozen ladies. The carriage containing the President was immediately driven from the ferry-boat to the special train of an engine and two handsome new cars, in waiting within the dépôt. On alighting from the carriage the crowd completely surrounded the President and Col. McCullum. The New-York police cleared the short passage way necessary for them to reach the cars, to which they were escorted by Mr. J. W. Woodruff, the Assistant Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad, after the distinguished travelers had shaken hands with and bidden adieu to Gen. Scott and Mr. Sloan, who remained in the passage, and were immediately afterward driven back to the boat, to return to New-York.

President Lincoln got upon the train at the rear platform of the back car, and when he reached this elevation he was cheered enthusiastically. He acknowledged the favor with a bow to the excited crowd, who renewed the cheers and called for a "speech." The President smiled at these demands and shook his head discouragingly; but the crowd persevered in the call so strongly that the President removed his hat as a preparatory act toward granting their desire. This movement elated the spectators to the highest degree. They showed their appreciation of it by a round of cheers, and then quieted down to hear the "speech."

The President spoke substantially as follows:

"When birds and animals are looked at through a fog they are seen to disadvantage, and so it might be with you if I were to attempt to tell you why I went to see Gen. Scott. I can only say that my visit to West Point did not have the importance which has been attached to it; but it conceived matters that you understand quite as well as if I were to tell you all about them. Now, I can only remark that it had nothing whatever to do with making or unmaking any General in the country. [Laughter and applause.] The Secretary of War, you known, holds a pretty tight rein on the Press, so that they shall not tell more than they ought to, and I'm afraid that if I blab too much he might draw a tight rein on me." [Roars of laughter and loud applause, during which the President retired within the car.]

The train slowly moved off a moment afterward, in charge of Mr. Woodruff, who stood upon the front platform of the back car and called for "three cheers for the President of the United States." The call was vigorously responded to, and the compliment was acknowledged by the President, by standing up and removing his hat. By this time the train was rapidly moving away, and the crowd dispersed.

On the boat coming back, Gen. Scott was looked at with a good deal of curiosity within the carriage, by a number of men and boys, who gathered about it and glanced in through the windows at the veteran warrior. The General, on arriving on the New-York side, was driven to his hotel, where he will remain till afternoon, when he will return to West Point.

Thus he came and thus he went.

He tells in his speech what he wishes the people to believe, and like faithful followers we say to it all—Amen.

The New Constitution of Illinois.

THE BANK, CONGRESSIONAL AND NEGRO PROPOSITIONS, ETC.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 25.

Returns from all but four counties in the State are received.

The majority against the Bank Article is 4,500.

The majority against the "Congressional Apportionment" is 7,500.

The proposition denying the right of suffrage to negroes, and prohibiting them from holding office, is adopted by an almost nine-tenths vote of the State.

The proposition to exclude negroes from coming into the State, is adopted by a nearly two-thirds vote.

The two last propositions, consequently, form a part of the old constitution. They were voted on separately.

The majority against the new constitution, thus far, is about 13,000.

Miss Ione Burke's Benefit.—This evening Miss Ione Burke will take her first benefit at the Winter Garden, when Mr. Charles Gaylor's burlesque of "The Wizard's Tempest" will be performed. Miss Burke is a young actress, but of late has made such rapid strides in her profession, that if she continues to climb the histrionic ladder at such a rate will soon be one of the leading actresses, in her line, on the stage.

[Advertisement.]

This Gigantic Rebellion will certainly be put down, but Barnum's giant specimens of humanity are rising in the esteem of the public, and creating great enthusiasm among curiosity mongers.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Clothing,
At Evans', 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for New-Orleans—N. W. Hoyt, James Norman, James Sagehorn, E. R. Stephens, A. Wallack, S. B. Bevans, T. Leon, F. Law, D. T. Bagley, Thomas Dolan, W. Stillwell, L. G. Thorpe, R. G. Sharp, George Hounewell, S. Sibley, Charles Hobb, Capt. Oliver Amesbury, John McCloskey, Geo. A. Fosdick, J. S. Martis, Robert Gamble, [illegible] Hall and servant, Mrs. Donevan, J. [illegible] Allen, J. H. [illegible] John Duncan, B. Anthon, Charles Durand, [illegible] Isaac Hart, Jr., L. Sturtevant, [illegible] Dana, J. [illegible] Thomas B. Lewick, Albert [illegible] Levy, Solomon Lyon, [illegible] Cohn, Mrs. Josephine Alexander, George Herter.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Coatzacoalcos, from New-Orleans—G. B. Bacon, Dr. H. F. McSherry, Capt. [illegible] United States Coast Survey; R. Adams, Acting Master; [illegible] Babcock, Acting Master; John R. Fegan, Master's [illegible] T. Van Hogen, Engineer; Dr. J. F. Lyster, Mr. [illegible] United States Coast Survey, and 25 seamen from United States frigate Colorado; J. S. Reeves, Mr. [illegible] W. Powell, W. W. Miller, Louis Fasercht, D. W. Johnson, wife and servants, James Lee and wife, John [illegible] and 3 children, Hiram Jerome, Mrs. Henderson and daughter, W. W. Buell, J. McLean, S. M. Rode, [illegible] Didier, sister and servant, J. J. Wood and servant, [illegible] Edgar Spedden and 2 infants, Nathan Stevens, Mrs. Hadley and 2 children, John Rowland, George Pierce, Ira Swift, wife and child, T. B. Venables.

In ship Wm. Tapscott, from Liverpool—Capt. [illegible] and lady, of New-York; Mr. Gibson, of Utah; F. Lyman, of Utah; Mr. Clark and lady, of England.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon rises... 3 [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 10 | Gov. Island. 7 59 | Hell Gate.... 9 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, New-Orleans, Ludlam & Heineken.

Ships Indiana, Hobson, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Patrick Henry, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Wilhelmina, (Brem.,) Harenburg, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham.

Brigs North America, Wallace, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Col. Penniman, Coffin, Curacoa, Moore & Henry.

Schooners Iowa, Moody, Gloucester, Mass., master; Dart, Phillips, Norfolk; Brave, Cropper, White House Landing, Va., B. H. Bixby; Alma, (Br.,) Curry, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf; Revere, (Br.,) Hilton, Yarmouth, N. S., Dollner, Potter & Co.; Sahwa, Whittemore, St. Pierre, Vatable & S. R. Reynal; Dolphin, (Br.,) Taylor, New-Grenada, M. J. de Pumarejo.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Commodore, Wilbur, Fortress Monroe 23 hours, with 374 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. McClellan's army to the Sanitary Commission.

Steamship Coatzacoalcos, Maury, New-Orleans June 18, with mails and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Lord Seaforth, (Br.,) Boltenhouse, St. John, N. B., 3 ds., in ballast to Arthur Leary.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship E. F. Gabain, (Brem.,) Von Hagen, Bremen 35 ds., with mdse. and 452 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Has had 2 deaths and 1 birth during the passage.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool May 14, with mdse. and 800 steerage passengers to Tapscott & Co. Had light winds, calms and fogs.

Bark Cariolan, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 292 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. Took the northern passage, and had very rough weather and westerly gales up to the Grand Banks; since then had light winds and calms. May 31, lat. 45 28, lon. 37 50, spoke Norwegian bark Sarpen, for New-York. June 2, lat. 45 30, lon. 38 20, passed a large iceberg. June 16, lat. 42 49, lon. 60 16, passed a steam propeller, cruising, with a small craft in tow.

Bark Maria Morton, (of Southport,) Knudson, Palermo April 26, passed Gibraltar May 9, with fruit to D. Colden Murray. Crossed Banks June 5, since which time had light S. W. winds, with thick fog and occasional squalls. May 16, spoke English bark Lady Perif, from Cadiz for Quebec, 9 ds. out.

Bark Minna, (Swed.,) Rydil, Lisbon 42 ds., with salt, hides, &c., to order. May 18, lat. 37 18, lon. 19 23, spoke Br. brig Vanquished, of Sunderland, from Lisbon for New-York.

Brig Vanquisher, (Br., of Sunderland,) Cosson, Lisbon May 14, in ballast to order. Had westerly winds the latter part of the passage.

Brig Time, Crow, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig North America, Wallace, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Judge Harrington, ——, with sugar and molasses from bark James Cook, ashore on Carson's Inlet, New-Jersey.

Schr. Governor Arnold, Atkins, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Duell, Albaby, with lumber for Portland, Conn.

Schr. Septre, (Br.,) Hamlin, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with pickets to Jed Frye & Co.

BELOW—One bark and one brig.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

U. S. transports Cossack, ——; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C. Steamship Roanoke, for New-Orleans. Ships Alice Cornice, for London; Meridian, for London; Surprise, for Hong Kong.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Amanda, of Bangor, from Havana, and in the Lower Quarantine, is consigned to Miller & Houghton.

The U. S. steamship Fulton, at Pier No. 37, North River, is now loading subsistence stores and ammunition for New-Orleans. She will sail on the 26th.

The U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry sailed Wednesday afternoon for Newbern, N. C. She has a full cargo of subsistence stores, ammunition, hay, sixty-five head of beef cattle.

The U. S. steam transport Haze, at Pier No. 9, North River, is now loading subsistence stores for Washington, D. C.

The U. S. steamship Star of the South, at the same dock is loading subsistence stores, hay and horses for Key West and Fort Pickens. She will sail on Wednesday evening, the 26th.

The following vessels were at New-Orleans June 10: Steamers Marion, Blackstone, McClellan, Suwanee, and U. S. frigates Pensacola and Mississippi, also U. S. bark Arthur and surveying schr. Sachem.

Mr. Spencer's yacht, Gipsey, having returned from a cruise at Hampton Roads, is now lying at Mr. Williams' ship-yard, Greenpoint, where she is undergoing extensive alterations and improvements. She has had bulwarks four feet high placed around her. Her masts have been shortened, and her rig will be changed to a topsail schooner. She will be the only yacht of that style in this country. She presents a very graceful and sea-going appearance. The alterations are made under the able supervision of Capt. Richard Brown, of the pilot boat Mary E. Fish.

Notice to Mariners.

Capt. Ranlett's statement the high rock called Lot's Wife, is not on Blunt's Chart, is erroneous. It is on the chart, the lat. and lon. that of the United States Exploring Expedition, which is believed to be right—it is called Black Rock on the chart. He is also wrong in stating that Means—meaning Meares—describes it correctly. Meares places it 15 degrees of longitude wrong.

GEO. W. BLUNT.

Spoken, &c.

Caltrus—Br. brig, from Lisbon for Bay Chaleur, May 16, off the Western Islands.

Great Republic—ship, bound N., was passed, June 22, at 10 A. M., lat. 29 37, lon. 79 18.

Lucy Nickles—bark, hence, bound S., June 13, off Gun Key.

Metropolis—Br. ship, from St. John, N. B., 6 ds. out, June 15, lat. 43 24, lon. 54 20.

Milo—Br. brig, bound E., was passed, June 21, off George's Shoal.

Sylphide—bark, hence for England, June 10, lat. 43 30, lon. 55.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PECULIAR HEADACHE.

There is a peculiar headache prevailing. One or two doses of

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

infallibly cure it.

GET NEW STYLE.

SOLD AT 25 CENTS PER BOX, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS, AT No. 294 CANAL-ST., PRINCIPAL OFFICE; No. 4 Union-square, New-York, And by all dealers.

F. O. F. F. F.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. 26? GREENWICH-ST., manufactures the celebrated Buck-I Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy Winter Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.

This Flour is a FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR.

Is uncut in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.

Delivered to any boat, house or dépôt within five miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, 5c.; 22 pounds for $1. Starch, 5c.; 6 pounds for 25c. Hams, 6½c. to 8c. Teas, 15c. to $1. Coffee, 9c. to 22c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.

A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.

Order through any grocer or Express C. O. D.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INvented Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for Corns, Bunions, Callosities, Frosted and Blistered Feet, &c. No caustic, no acid, no pain; 25c., 50c., and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 6 cents. Sold by druggists. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor and practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, N.Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—STANTON House is now opened; all who desire to engage for the Summer will please make an early application. The proprietor flatters himself in saying that he will satisfy the most fastidious. All applications must be made by post. Satisfactory references will be given. Address GEORGE F. STANTON.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as good cook in a private family; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference for four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa beds, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, feather beds, hair mattresses, parlor and cottage suites.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would go as laundress. Can be seen till engaged at No. 111 Eldridge-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., rear building. The best of reference given.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as laundress or chambermaid and fine washing; understands laundry work; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 1?? 6th-av., between 16th and 17th-sts.